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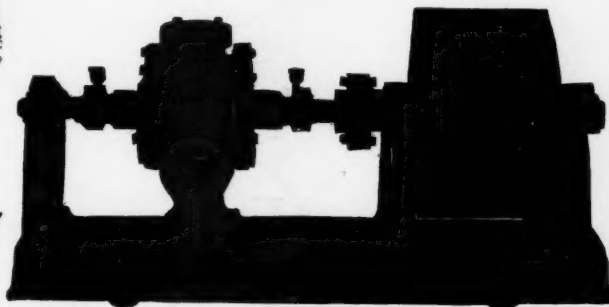
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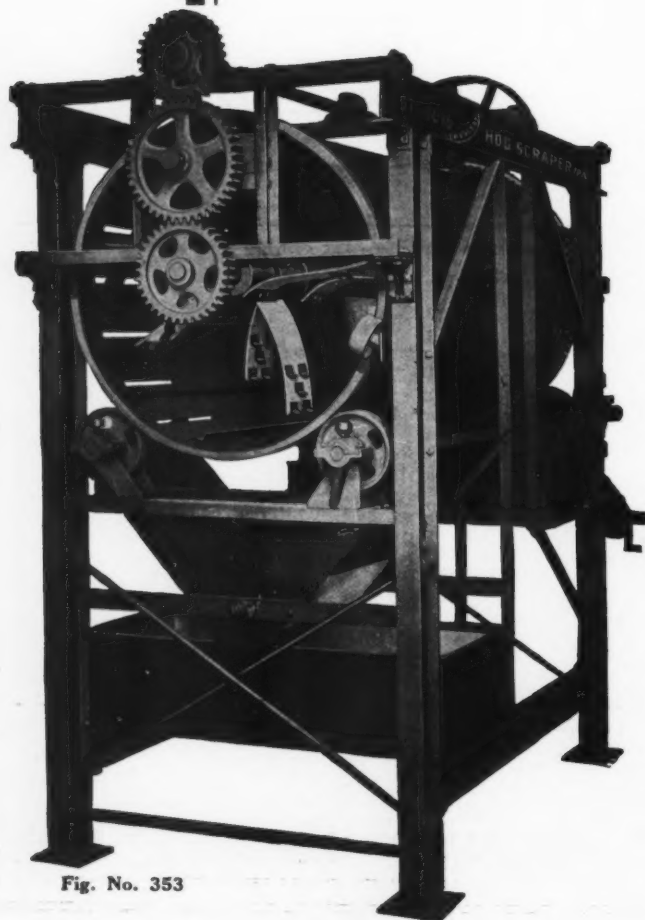


Fig. No. 353

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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Vol. 60

New York and Chicago, March 15, 1919

No. 11

PACKERS AND LIVESTOCK MEN JOIN.

Meat packers and representatives of the livestock interests of five of the principal producing states met at Chicago this week and formed a co-operative organization which is aimed to bring together the meat producing and meat packing interests of the country. It is to be distinctly a "get-together" organization, the report states, and is designed to iron out all differences between the two interests, and to result in a plan for permanent co-operation.

The conference adopted a plan which calls for a conference committee of the livestock industry, composed of twenty-three representatives of the producers, the packers and the commission men and a government member. The agreement was regarded as tentative until it has been sanctioned by interests not at the conference. The organization is as yet unnamed.

The conference was participated in by representatives of livestock associations from Illinois, Kansas, Texas, Iowa and Missouri, and by representatives of fifteen of the leading packing concerns of the country. It is expected that when the plan is completed it will include all sections of the livestock and meat industries.

PACKERS TO GIVE PUBLIC THE FACTS.

Meat packers are preparing to enlarge their facilities for giving the public all the facts about their business. James B. McCrea, president of the American Meat Packers' Association, announces that this organization will create immediately what is to be known as a Bureau of Public Relations. The association includes several hundred packing companies, ranging from the largest packers to the smallest.

In making the announcement Mr. McCrea said: "The packers, large and small, are perfectly willing to take their chances with public opinion, provided it is based upon a full understanding of the entire meat industry, from the packer to the retail dealer on the corner. The people are interested in the packing business as never before, and we feel that they are entitled to all the facts. The Bureau was created to help in making this information available."

F. R. Burrows, of Swift & Company, Charles H. Ogden, of the Pittsburgh Provision and Packing Company, and Robert G. Gould, secretary of the association, will supervise the new bureau, which will have headquarters in New York, with a branch in Chicago. The work of the new organization will be directed by Pendleton Dudley, of New York, an expert on industrial problems, and for some years an advisor to business

men in their public relations. Associated with him will be W. W. Woods, a newspaper man and magazine editor, and formerly director of the Department of Information at Columbia University.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN FEBRUARY.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at eight leading centers for the month of February indicate marketing of cattle about 21,000 less than the same month last year. Hog receipts were 200,000 more than last year, while receipts of sheep and lambs were 20,000 in excess of last year. For the two months of the year cattle receipts at eight points were close to 300,000 greater than for the same time last year. Hog marketing was 800,000 head more, and receipts of sheep and lambs were 150,000 head in excess of the same period of 1918.

A synopsis of receipts for February at eight markets follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	257,425	44,974	913,362	275,126
Kansas City	168,945	11,446	334,280	93,653
Omaha	120,600	3,595	390,781	156,767
St. Louis	76,324	*	339,620	20,444
St. Joseph	48,933	4,443	219,605	70,874
Sioux City	53,105	1,614	260,795	16,888
St. Paul	58,563	18,509	256,906	32,535
Denver	31,627	3,244	40,905	62,699
Tl. Feb., '19....	815,525	58,125	2,756,254	728,986
Tl. Feb., '18....	836,952	72,263	2,558,849	708,554

Receipts for two months ending February, 1919, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	620,950	102,097	2,036,630	717,056
Kansas City	418,779	29,871	784,988	201,801
Omaha	280,563	8,981	540,100	360,335
St. Louis	220,439	*	734,768	46,933
St. Joseph	122,234	11,384	588,021	138,866
Sioux City	135,227	3,611	574,501	81,319
St. Paul	144,236	39,992	546,632	67,594
Denver	87,759	8,878	105,418	150,424
Tl. 2 mos., '19....	2,030,487	204,814	6,211,058	1,764,308
Tl. 2 mos., '18....	1,792,824	146,023	5,008,689	1,612,282

*Calves not separately reported.

LIVESTOCK RATES LOWERED.

The Interstate Commerce Commission last week announced a decision which has the effect of lowering freight rates on livestock in many instances in Southwestern territory. The decision suspends operation of the long and short haul regulations affecting that class of traffic, and affects both government-controlled and other lines. It reads:

"When two or more routes of railroads composed of lines parties to this tariff shall be in operation between shipping point and point of destination the lowest rate applicable via any of such routes shall be applied via the other routes accepting the freight for transportation between such points. The rates from or to intermediate points shall not be affected except that the rates from or to the intermediate points shall not exceed the distance scale of rates prescribed herein for like distances; and provided further that the rate to the intermediate point shall not exceed the lowest combination of locals."

ORGANIZING PACKERS FOR EXPORT.

Meat packers throughout the country belonging to the Class A group—that is, the so-called small packers—are moving to secure their share of export trade in meat products, particularly pork. Following the conference recently held at Chicago, when an effort was made to organize a general export association to include everybody in Class A, the plans have been changed to some extent. Owing to local conditions, it has been found more advantageous to form groups for export purposes, although at least one organization has been formed which does not allow geographical limitations to stand in the way.

At the Chicago conference Charles E. Herrick, secretary of the Brennan Packing Company, was made chairman of the committee to take the matter under consideration. Mr. Herrick reports that the group system is finding favor, because of the fact that many class A packers operate under widely varying conditions.

"Instead of a single organization," he said, "we are working on the idea of forming one or more smaller units, each in a district where conditions are about equal for all the members. For instance, the Buffalo-Cleveland-Detroit concerns would be one logical division, Chicago perhaps another, and the houses in the Missouri River markets in a third district."

The smaller firms, Mr. Herrick continued, never had much chance at foreign trade on account of the expense involved in getting their products sold abroad, and in shipping them; by uniting several, with consolidated agents wherever needed, the trade can be found and held with a minimum of expense and a maximum of efficiency.

One packers' group, which embraces about 30 concerns, and covers territory all the way from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, was formed this week with Isaac Powers, of the Home Packing Co., Terre Haute, Ind., as chairman, and M. Mannheimer, of the Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind., as secretary.

A committee to form a permanent organization and engage a business representative was appointed, consisting of P. A. Jacobsen, Interstate Banking Co., Winona, Minn.; M. P. Morgan, Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Mannheimer, Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; E. G. Rath, Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa; J. E. Wilson, Ogden Packing & Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; L. Hadley, East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; Oscar G. Mayer, Oscar Mayer & Bro., Chicago; Isaac Powers, Home Packing Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Another meeting will be held in about two weeks.

PACKERS VIEW OF BUSINESS READJUSTMENT

New Era is One in Which the Meat Industry Has Big Part

By Thomas E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Co.

Optimism has been this country's great asset, and will in my opinion continue to be so. We must have faith in our country, in its resources and with one another. Not that there is any doubt as to an ultimate, proper and reasonably prompt re-adjustment of business to normal or peace conditions, but the watchword of all business should be: "What is the best and the quickest method of bringing about that result."

A business in analyzing its conditions and future prospects must take into consideration the other businesses, whether they are directly related or not. The fact still remains that the prosperity of all business is based upon the good-will of all of the people.

We are an extremely fortunate nation, blessed as we are with all that nature can bestow. Now if we can profit as we should from the lessons of the war, and so adjust our affairs on truly Golden Rule principles, we will have laid the foundation for continuous prosperity and happiness.

Face to Face With a New Situation

We have, previous to the war, considered ourselves apart from the rest of the world, not giving much serious thought to foreign trade conditions, allowing other nations to take advantage of our complacency. The war has changed this aspect, bringing us face to face with a full realization of the importance of these matters, fortunately in plenty of time for us to take advantage of the opportunity presented and place this country in the position where it belongs in the business world.

I think we have every reason to believe that the result of the deliberations in connection with peace plans among nations will be harmonious, and in the end unanimously adjusted on the basis of right and fairness. It then rests with the great nations, as a party to this agreement, to take advantage of their respective opportunities, ultimately exploiting their resources in an intelligent and progressive manner.

Not the least important to us is the question of a merchant marine capable of assuring an outlet on competitive basis for our surplus products, as our future prosperity is certainly dependent upon our ability to exploit the resources of this country, which are unlimited, and so market these resources as to compete with other countries, allowing us a fair margin of profit.

Many problems must be met and adjusted before the final effects of the war are overcome, but the greatest of all problems was the winning of the war. All others are simple in comparison, and based wholly upon intelligence and fairness, and the nations which so heroically combined against the common foe can, I am sure, be depended upon to treat with one another, and all other nations, on the basis of right.

Meat Packing a Great Asset to the Country

We are primarily an agricultural country, blessed with climatic and soil conditions producing practically every known food and the world's most important staples in great abundance, and our resources in this respect have not as yet been exploited half.

The meat packing industry is one of our country's greatest commercial assets, assuring as it does the highest valuations for livestock, which in turn enables the farmer to realize the highest price for his principal staple products, corn, hay, etc., furnishing profitable and steady employment to many thousands of men and women, and above all dealing in one of the prime necessities of life.

These things place the packing business foremost in importance of the world's great industries, and on account of the almost unlimited resources for production, assures this country as a dominant factor for all times, sees to it that an adequate merchant marine is furnished, and that tariff adjustments are based upon principles that will give no other producing country an unfair advantage in the world's markets.

One thing is certain, and that is the basis of this country's prosperity will always be agriculture. The farmer must be prosperous to stimulate him to greater efforts in increased production. The packer is the medium through which one of his principal products, livestock, must be marketed. Not only has the packer the problem of meat

distribution before him, but the many by-products as well, the latter, after all, being to a large degree responsible for the increased valuation of the live animal.

There are many by-products which for years this country has not been able to absorb, for which the packer has found markets abroad, and should there for any reason be a hindrance in not only continuing, but extending this market, it would immediately be reflected in the value of the live animal to the American farmer.

Value of American Packer in Other Countries

South America, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and the Central American countries are rapidly becoming more important factors in the production of livestock. Fortunately for this country and its agricultural resources, the American packer is a factor in the Argentine, Brazil and some of the other countries mentioned, which will give a certain amount of assurance that the packing industry in these countries will be so conducted as to assure fair competition, and maintain the United States in its rightful position as the world's greatest meat producing country.

However, it must be borne in mind that to fully insure this condition, the American farmer and our Government, as well as the American packer, must not overlook economic

(Continued on page 42.)

TABLE 7.—MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY-JUNE, 1918.

Product.	January. Pounds.	February. Pounds.	March. Pounds.	April. Pounds.	May. Pounds.	June. Pounds.
Vegetable oils:						
Castor	1,443,772	677,638	579,113	579,770	440,673	677,000
Cocunut, edible	6,719,350	9,923,637	11,338,237	8,459,148	9,993,897	6,068,000
Cocunut, inedible	20,770,528	16,480,296	15,742,276	18,629,678	19,731,904	14,064,000
Corn, edible	7,150,935	6,000,259	7,834,048	9,977,630	6,396,056	5,696,000
Corn, inedible	1,033,126	2,385,196	2,895,421	2,754,240	2,283,607	2,270,000
Cottonseed, crude	59,463,523	79,712,799	58,139,702	56,948,750	24,226,853	14,151,000
Cottonseed, refined	115,551,172	128,954,340	114,200,549	128,768,474	78,536,484	45,105,950
Linseed	29,123,502	26,704,069	33,266,033	26,351,907	34,542,889	35,359,000
Mustard seed	51,315	90,793	86,584	84,203	139,959	134,000
Olive	86,250	122,545	12,550	490	4,500	637
Palm kernel, edible	569,423	47,390	.....	27,760	.....	.....
Palm kernel, inedible	198,690	603,173	137,475	.....	548,000	93,000
Peanut, edible	11,644,371	6,033,237	6,895,593	6,200,264	5,001,446	2,273,000
Peanut, inedible	1,490,036	1,165,631	620,245	891,126	627,329	.....
Raisin seed .....	.....	.....	36,795	.....	13,665	35,481
Rapeseed .....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	9,000
Soy bean, edible	2,960,194	4,564,739	3,971,087	4,970,523	6,988,737	2,468,000
Soy bean, inedible	144,360	161,362	266,500	106,818	.....	16,000
All other vegetable oils	7,792	26,707	46,641	.....	.....	.....
Vegetable stearin	56,634	2,418,749	4,550,404	3,146,639	2,563,394	7,933,000
Animal fats and oils:						
Bone grease	2,979,619	3,103,739	1,947,424	2,174,485	1,729,610	1,743,000
Cod and cod liver oil	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garbage grease	4,000,519	4,465,523	4,153,072	4,505,999	5,467,644	4,518,373
Herring oil	11,250	.....	1,875	.....	56,000	.....
Horse oil	7,676	11,008	60,476	79,378	13,950	.....
Lard, edible	78,962,590	79,477,832	80,337,257	82,699,313	83,725,853	70,803,000
Lard, inedible	2,699,938	2,912,562	2,780,711	2,140,804	450,139	505,000
Lard, neutral	5,000,224	9,280,458	8,640,417	5,608,963	6,233,545	6,636,000
Menhaden oil .....	.....	3,373	9,750	30,004	391,525	2,533,000
Miscellaneous animal oils	61,610	28,787	16,420	384,390	6,375	4,156
Nant's foot oil and stock	699,346	701,675	577,495	577,943	682,846	749,000
Oil stock	10,922,707	8,987,167	11,812,495	12,725,623	10,106,161	8,103,000
Sperm oil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Tallow, edible	3,792,503	4,094,420	3,505,225	2,638,381	2,032,463	2,290,000
Tallow, inedible	19,308,145	17,902,662	18,209,310	20,149,658	16,778,122	17,459,000
Wool grease and recovered grease	961,025	785,279	887,096	1,205,465	1,279,145	1,099,619
Derivatives:						
Acidulated soap stock	3,670,609	3,408,528	3,527,718	3,872,388	1,377,676	1,776,000
Cottonseed foots	11,549,590	10,703,653	12,080,608	12,492,550	7,850,512	6,943,000
Cottonseed foots (distilled)	2,316,655	3,558,083	4,483,993	5,131,430	3,252,285	2,163,000
Fatty acids	2,522,639	5,605,178	6,006,332	6,736,115	6,774,469	6,674,000
Fatty acids (distilled)	1,791,792	1,966,564	1,315,351	3,395,586	2,935,817	5,267,000
Greases:						
Brown	195,539	114,596	981,654	1,315,440	1,319,356	1,170,047
Curriers	11,500	54,023	18,120	25,194	67,538	19,000
Sewer .....	.....	1,606	29,569	39,464	43,965	56,000
Tankage	7,556,620	8,527,756	5,115,303	5,563,400	4,092,380	4,293,000
White	405,925	1,465,780	3,746,116	4,134,256	3,163,110	2,682,000
Yellow	504,040	527,193	2,252,941	3,120,373	2,243,476	2,448,000
Miscellaneous	102,710	265,432	990,034	188,563	1,209,053	1,293,085
Lard oil	5,258,719	2,921,371	3,648,001	1,755,847	2,482,669	2,195,000
Lard stearin	242,161	334,588	871,828	724,711	674,967	334,000
Mutton oil	4,620	24,885	41,617	25,157	15,747	0,000
Oil oil, edible	11,307,556	11,027,811	10,625,367	16,892,620	13,019,724	11,651,000
Oil oil, inedible	621,559	.....	.....	45,214	1,420	200,000
Red oil	1,614,710	1,740,978	2,797,104	3,488,362	3,968,869	3,439,000
Other soap stock	1,510,216	2,564,317	2,947,033	210,288	66,110	198,290
Stearic acid	299,187	701,199	2,325,774	2,194,996	2,003,169	1,752,000
Tallow and oleo stearin, edible	6,371,110	5,855,167	5,819,072	4,937,245	4,487,541	6,646,000
Tallow and oleo stearin, inedible	564,308	532,540	1,268,765	993,432	5,193,206	426,000
Tallow oil .....	.....	516,676	93,730	139,982	116,230	70,000
All other foots	30,203	206,340	836,662	1,676,150	633,340	985,000
All other stearin	271,993	.....	1,060	.....	.....	.....

FATS AND OILS IN THE UNITED STATES

Their Production and Conservation Discussed by Experts

By Herbert S. Bailey, United States Department of Agriculture, and B. E. Reuter, United States Food Administration.*

IMPORTANCE OF FATS AND OILS.

Not only are fats and oils a necessary part of our food supply, but they also occupy an important place in the manufacture of certain munitions, in the lubrication of aircraft engines, and in the mixing of paints, varnishes, waterproofings, and like compounds. Nowadays, when a nation goes to war, one of its first resources to feel the effect of the abnormal conditions is the stock of fats and oils.

Because the sum total of the world's supply of these substances is less than that of either of the other two basic food constituents, carbohydrates and proteins, a sudden drain, even though comparatively small, is quickly noticed. A great war soon creates such a drain, largely because of the imperative need for an enormous amount of nitro-

glycerin, one of the component parts of which is glycerin, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of soap from certain oils and fats.

When it is considered that 10 tons of fat are required to yield 1 ton of glycerin, and that but 1 part of glycerin to every 9 parts of fatty acids, or soap, is produced from the oils and fats, it is not surprising that the price of glycerin in England soared from \$250 to \$1,250 a ton within a very short time after that country entered the Great War.

A comparison of the data herein shown indicates that, as a people, we are rapidly increasing our use of vegetable oils. This is due partly to the recent advances in our processes of making hardened fats from oil by hydrogenation, and partly to the increased consumption of oleomargarine and vegetable margarine. Not only have our domestic requirements for fats and oils increased, but during the past four years the allies,

especially England, were to a large extent cut off from their usual sources of supply, the colonies in Africa and Asia.

Where Germany Made a Mistake.

Fortunately we did not reach the position in which Germany found herself at the outbreak of the Great War—almost entirely dependent upon foreign countries for vegetable oils. For many years Germany had been mobilizing her resources, while preparing industrially and agriculturally for war. She had, however, permitted a very serious lapse in her scheme for making herself self-sustaining, in failing to provide for an adequate supply of fats and oils for food and technical needs. The advice of some of the foremost German scientists that those crops which would yield enough oil to supply the country's needs be developed was disregarded, and potatoes, grains, and sugar beets were planted, to the exclusion of the oil-producing crops.

From the beginning of the war, therefore, Germany was forced to depend almost entirely on other nations for the important vegetable fats and oils. Although possessing numerous oil mills, the materials which they

(Continued on page 26.)

TABLE 1.—PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Oil.	1912. Pounds.	1914. Pounds.	1916. Pounds.	1917. Pounds.
Castor	5,145,000	5,449,000	9,302,000	6,158,000
Cocanut	31,729,000	38,272,000	104,727,000	168,488,000
Corn	72,832,000	91,810,000	109,963,000	118,021,000
Cottonseed	1,435,401,000	1,759,777,000	1,492,430,000	1,343,674,000
Grape seed	320,000	435,000	752,000	667,000
Linseed	461,000,656	507,422,111	531,586,115	462,198,768
Mustard seed	360,000	306,000	729,000	1,098,000
Olive	966,000	1,128,000	1,461,000	963,000
Palm kernel	3,200,000	402,000	8,619,000	6,453,000
Peanut	454,000	1,006,000	28,534,000	50,287,000
Rapeseed	90,000	19,000	223,000	232,000
Sesame .....	.....	39,000	129,000	304,000
Shea nut .....	.....	.....	3,974,000	81,000
Soy bean .....	.....	2,764,000	9,920,000	42,074,000
Sunflower seed .....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
All other vegetable oils..	41,000	118,000	346,000	534,000
Total	2,011,538,000	2,438,938,000	2,303,498,000	2,240,667,000

TABLE 2.—PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL AND FISH FATS AND OILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Product.	1912. Pounds.	1914. Pounds.	1916. Pounds.	1917. Pounds.
Bone grease	29,267,000	41,926,000	34,061,000	30,668,000
Cod and cod liver oil....	372,000	394,000	366,000	439,000
Garbage grease	29,812,000	39,835,000	49,873,000	56,229,000
Herring oil	1,858,000	1,512,000	1,476,000	1,637,000
Lard	751,164,000	890,765,000	1,091,967,000	873,798,000
Menhaden oil	40,767,000	17,968,000	20,810,000	19,627,000
Miscellaneous oils	2,639,000	2,037,000	3,260,000	2,575,000
Neat's foot oil	5,201,000	5,184,000	7,268,000	8,345,000
Neutral lard	51,414,000	51,303,000	76,163,000	52,712,000
Oleo stock	122,580,000	143,247,000	152,476,000	153,188,000
Packers' and renderers' greases	122,312,000	167,403,000	172,693,000	162,707,000
Sperm oil	3,832,000	1,934,000	3,906,000	3,285,000
Tallow	201,334,000	221,073,000	268,424,000	259,509,000
Whale oil	931,000	632,000	1,691,000	1,193,000
Wool grease and recovered grease	7,481,000	9,725,000	14,630,000	7,702,000
All other fish oils	815,000	1,123,000	1,709,000	2,837,000
Total	1,351,867,000	1,596,157,000	1,898,774,000	1,636,451,000

TABLE 3.—TOTAL PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Product.	1912. Pounds.	1914. Pounds.	1916. Pounds.	1917. Pounds.
Vegetable oils	1,966,613,000	2,338,155,000	2,236,507,000	2,159,335,000
Animal fats	1,351,867,000	1,596,157,000	1,898,774,000	1,636,451,000
Total	3,318,480,000	3,934,312,000	4,135,281,000	3,795,786,000
Butter† (farm)	1,680,000,000	1,613,736,000	879,610,000	733,222,000
Butter† (factory)	581,000,000	652,382,000	609,398,000	636,278,000
Total	2,241,000,000	2,266,118,000	1,489,008,000	1,369,500,000
Grand total	5,559,480,000	6,200,430,000	5,624,289,000	5,165,286,000

*The figures given in these and subsequent tables were compiled by the Fats and Oils Division of the United States Food Administration, from a careful survey made during 1917 and 1918.

†These figures represent the average butter fat content of butter, or 83 per cent. of the total butter produced.

‡Estimated.

TABLE 4.—IMPORTATION OF FATS AND OILS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Product.	1912. Pounds.	1914. Pounds.	1916. Pounds.	1917. Pounds.
Chinese nut	42,787,000	50,139,000	57,649,000	41,190,000
Cocanut oil	46,720,000	58,012,000	64,349,000	163,091,000
Cottonseed oil	2,160,000	16,016,000	16,598,000	13,828,000
Linseed oil	2,135,000	4,350,000	711,000	633,000
Olive oil, edible	43,460,000	50,857,000	55,435,000	51,055,000
Olive oil, inedible	5,694,000	5,609,000	6,334,000	4,476,000
Palm oil	52,771,000	49,092,000	29,270,000	34,257,000
Palm kernel oil	27,681,000	21,089,000	4,324,000	308
Peanut oil	7,626,000	7,365,000	15,674,000	27,405,000
Rapeseed oil	10,266,000	11,172,000	20,181,000	19,132,000
Soy bean oil	24,959,000	12,555,000	145,409,000	264,926,000
Oleostearin	9,175,000	4,030,000	649,000	5,555,000
Cod and cod liver oil....	21,727,000	14,198,000	10,973,000	16,618,000
All other fish oils .....	.....	1,459,000	3,117,000	3,124,000
Total	297,164,000	285,943,000	430,673,000	636,258,308

TABLE 5.—EXPORTATION OF FATS AND OILS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Product.	1912. Pounds.	1914. Pounds.	1916. Pounds.	1917. Pounds.
Vegetable oils:				
Chinese nut (tung).....	80,000	106,000	132,000	244,000
Cocanut	358,000	506,000	478,000	1,830,000
Corn	22,870,000	16,204,000	9,119,000	4,709,000
Cottonseed	356,268,000	216,410,000	188,214,000	124,843,000
Linseed	3,151,000	1,094,000	6,150,000	10,724,000
Olive, edible	59,000	52,000	392,000	436,000
Palm	112,000	133,000	57,000	31,000
Palm kernel	75,000	358,000	5,000	167,000
Peanut	7,000	96,000	171,000	145,000
Soy bean	184,000	3,000	2,063,000	3,977,000
Animal and fish products:				
Fish oils (except whale).....	9,375,000	1,490,000	954,000	895,000
Lard	495,093,000	438,016,000	429,660,000	373,349,000
Lard, neutral	57,556,000	21,798,000	27,265,000	9,395,000
Lard oil	1,224,000	767,000	2,279,000	1,911,000
Oleo oil	95,345,000	85,145,000	83,892,000	33,403,000
Stearin (animal)	1,824,000	3,239,000	13,217,000	8,375,000
Tallow	26,989,000	9,980,000	15,338,000	7,508,000
All other fish and animal oils	10,729,000	4,793,000	4,207,000	2,314,000
Total	1,052,019,000	802,100,000	750,623,000	584,254,000

TABLE 6.—COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION WITH IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF FATS AND OILS IN 1917.

	Produced. Pounds.	Imported. Pounds.	Exported. Pounds.
Vegetable oils:			
Chinese nut .....	.....	41,091,000	244,000
Cocanut	168,488,000	163,091,000	1,830,000
Corn	118,021,000	.....	4,709,000
Cottonseed	1,343,674,000	13,626,000	124,843,000
Linseed	400,266,000	633,000	10,724,000
Olive, inedible	965,000	51,055,000	436,000
Olive, edible .....	.....	4,476,000	.....
Palm .....	.....	34,257,000	31,000
Palm kernel	6,453,000	308	167,000
Peanut	50,287,000	27,405,000	145,000
Rapeseed	232,000	10,132,000	.....
Soy bean	42,074,000	264,926,000	3,977,000
Animal and fish products:			
Cod and cod liver oil	439,000	16,618,000	.....
Fish oil (except whale)	24,101,000	.....	895,000
Lard	873,798,000	.....	373,349,000
Lard, neutral	52,712,000	.....	9,395,000
Lard oil	37,830,000	.....	1,911,000
Oleo oil	143,086,000	.....	33,403,000
Oleostearin	74,342,000	5,555,000	13,375,000
Tallow	259,509,000	.....	7,508,000
All other fish and animal oils .....	.....	3,124,000	2,314,000
Total	3,616,379,000	636,258,308	584,254,000

*This figure does not represent the total United States production, as commodities on which neither export nor import figures are obtainable are not included and some derivatives are given (p. 43).

†Report as stearin (animal).

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—From time to time answers to inquiries appearing on this page will be illustrated with drawings, showing graphically the points in question. This applies particularly to questions of packinghouse architecture, mechanical equipment, etc., and should prove a feature of added value to those who make use of this department.)

COST OF A SAUSAGE FACTORY.

The following letter has been received from the Northwest:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

I am a subscriber and an interested reader of The National Provisioner, and would be very pleased to have you give me the following information if it is possible for you to do so:

1. Considering the high prices of meats in comparison to former years, the high cost of labor, supplies and indirect expenses, is sausage manufacturing a profitable business at the present time?

2. What chances or possibilities of success has a small sausage manufacturer who has to purchase all of his material from packers and wholesale his finished product in competition with packers?

3. What capital in your estimation would be required to finance a sausage factory with an initial capacity of 3,000 lbs. to 5,000 lbs. per week, with all machinery, equipment and fixtures ready to begin operations?

To explain further, this factory which I have reference to has an outlet for at least 20,000 lbs. per month and a very small indirect expense and labor charge.

Of course, the cost of the finished article in question is much more than in former years, but the prices obtainable are also far in excess of those possible in the past. The number of sausagemakers in Chicago who have to purchase outside all material used, and who are evidently thriving, would indicate successful competition with the packers.

Just what capital would be required to operate a 20,000 lb. per week plant would depend upon what kind of sausage it was intended to make. If summer sausage, for instance, more capital would be required than for the manufacturing of sausage to go into immediate consumption.

In the first place, the cost of the equipment necessary would depend upon the buyer, and whether he bought new or good secondhand material. Any of our advertisers would gladly give a figure on all necessary machinery for a given amount of product to be turned out.

Then there is the cost of meats, which would vary according to quality—the casings, spices, paper, packages, etc., also overhead expense and labor cost—last but not least, which, however, you say is small. You are fortunate.

Any of our brokers will give you prices on all meats needed, the supply houses on all their material, and the machinery houses on all of their equipment—and the “walking delegate” on labor.

If you make frankfurts, bologna, etc., then, of course, a smoke house would be necessary. We would advocate modern machinery and all labor-saving devices. We prefer not to make an estimate on amount of capital necessary or cost of equipment and initial supplies necessary. As before stated, these figures can readily be obtained from the sources mentioned, if given the facts as to class and kind of material intended to be turned out.

MORE EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS.

The War Trade Board announce that further relaxations have been made with reference to exportation to the Northern neutral countries. Applications for export licenses will now be considered by the War Trade Board for the shipment of commodities to the countries mentioned, if accompanied by the proper import certificate number, which include: Sweden—Hog bristles, egg yolks and egg albumen, fish of all kinds. Holland—Bone black and lamp black, cocoa powder and cocoa butter, fish and fish oil. Denmark—Animal margarine, oleo stock, oleo oil, olein, cottonseed oil, cocoonut oil, edible tallow, edible stearine and hides.

FEBRUARY OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of February, 1919, was 9,997,555 pounds uncolored and 243,710 pounds colored, a total of 10,241,265 pounds. This was over eleven million pounds less than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was ten million pounds less. Renovated butter production in the Chicago district in February totaled 262,011 pounds.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
January, 1918	18,355,165
February	20,315,955
March	17,128,288
April	12,777,094
May	13,920,829
June	11,298,221
July	11,191,912
August	10,848,902
September	15,464,869
October	23,393,994
November	18,533,070
December	18,942,583
January, 1919	21,528,873
February	10,241,265

DROP IN OLEO PRODUCTION.

Figures of oleomargarine production in Chicago in February show a startling drop compared to previous months, being about one-half the production of the same month last year. This was due to the glut in the creamery and country butter markets, which practically put the market on a summer basis. Production in March is reported to be resuming a more normal rate.

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NEWSPAPER MATHEMATICS

Newspaper readers in New York have been much interested to learn that the New York Evening World was responsible for the removal of the price limit on hogs. It was generally supposed that this action was taken as a result of the decision of the War Trade Board at Washington, after consultation with the Food Administration and the livestock and packing interests. The World announces that, having won this great victory for the people, the latter will now find that they can buy meats much cheaper. It forgot to tell them, however, that the first result of the removal of the price limit was that packers had to pay the highest prices on record for live hogs, top hogs going to 20 cents at Chicago this week. Presumably packers will be glad to sell products from these 20-cent hogs cheaper than ever. They ought to do so, if for no other reason than

that of gratitude to the Evening World for its great service in achieving the abolition of the price minimum.

THEY DO IT IN CANADA, TOO

Charges smacking of the demagogic, made by a Canadian politician against Sir Joseph Flavelle, head of the Imperial Munitions Board and president of the William Davies Co., Ltd., Canadian meat packers, have been categorically denied. The politician referred to, of a type similar to some in the United States, was charging all sorts of misdoings against Canadian army officers and public officials in connection with the war, and added to these charges that the head of the William Davies Co., through his government connections, had been able to make five million dollars a month out of government meat contracts.

This company's profits in Canada were investigated months ago, along with other Canadian packers, and nothing out of the way was found. To get around this finding, the politician intimated that the profits were made by the company's branch in the United States. Sir Joseph Flavelle's specific denial of the charges followed.

All this is reminiscent of the attempt made to tack "profiteering" charges on to United States packers early in the war, in connection with army and navy contracts. These charges fell to the ground, though they had the benefit of wide publicity, and since that time there has not been a breath of accusation against meat packers in relation to their furnishing of meats to the government during the war. This stock trick of the political demagogue did not get far in this country during the world war, and it does not look as though it would get very far in Canada, either.

BASIC MATERIAL PRICES

The Council of National Defense has announced the creation by Secretary William C. Redfield of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce. This board will be charged, under the approval already given by the President to the Secretary of Commerce, with the stabilization of prices for basic materials in such a fashion as to create a firm foundation on which the consumer can base his future purchases and the producer can form necessary production cost estimates. Its program will be supported by the Council of National Defense.

Through proper investigation and stabilization it is expected that the foundation can be laid for the resumption of American business and for the furnishing of employment to returning soldiers and sailors—this through Government purchases, the publication of fair price lists, and co-operation of the producer.

To obtain this co-operation of the producer, it is planned that the board shall call the various leaders of industry into consultation. The first of these conferences will be with representatives of industries, producing basic materials, such as iron, steel, lumber, textiles, cement, copper, brick and other construction materials.

It will be the endeavor of the board to interchange views with these representatives of industry in the fullest and freest manner possible. If these conferences result in a general agreement among the important basic industries upon proper prices and bases for prices at which sales will be made, and this agreement is approved by the board, it is believed that the announcement of this fact will induce the nation to feel justified in properly beginning a buying program.

Such a procedure should, in substance, establish immediately a normal basis upon which to resume activities, and in this way the law of supply and demand be enabled to come into play, for, to quote Secretary Redfield, "it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the proposal that the Government shall co-operate in the determining of fair prices on basic commodities and in stabilizing these prices through Government purchases is in no sense a price-fixing programme.

"No one will be under any sort of compulsion to adhere to the price schedules arrived at," he says. "If a producer can find a market for his wares at a higher price, no one can prevent his being free to avail himself of it. If a consumer is able to buy below these prices, it will be his privilege to do it. In substance, we propose to bring capital, labor and the Government into common counsel together around one table and with one purpose—to do the best possible for the country."

The immediate need for carrying out Secretary Redfield's programme is evident, for there exists at the present time an abnormal situation in the industrial world, a stagnation of business and industrial activity. Mills and factories are idle, or are producing but a small part of what they are capable of doing, and building operations are at a standstill. A large amount of unemployment exists, and this unemployment is increasing at such a rate as to challenge the best thought that can be given to the situation.

The troubles of these basic material industries are not the troubles of the meat industry, but they are its concern insofar as they affect the general prosperity of the country. Stabilization in those fields, a general resumption of industrial activity on a more normal basis, and the return of general business confidence are matters that interest the meat industry, and none will be more gratified to see the day when such an adequate adjustment arrives.

Wilson Profits 1.9 Cents Per Dollar of Sales

The annual financial statement of Wilson & Company for the year ending December 28, 1918, made public this week, shows that the company made a net profit of 1.9 cents per dollar of sales on business done last year. Volume of business aggregating \$400,000,000 made this profit possible. Although the Government permits a profit of 9 per cent., the company made a showing of only 6.70 per cent. profit on the products coming under Government regulation.

The financial statement shows a consolidated balance sheet for December 28, 1918, as follows:

ASSETS.	
Property accounts:	
Plants and equipment.....	\$30,340,062.33
Less—Mortgages payable and purchase money obligation	636,000.00
	\$29,704,062.33
Trade marks, patents, goodwill, etc.	11,371,284.38
	\$41,075,346.71
Investments in companies controlled and affiliated but not wholly owned..	5,481,061.23
Merchandise, including consignments, less drafts drawn thereagainst.....	43,762,852.06
Accounts and notes receivable.....	26,243,083.59
U. S. Government and miscellaneous securities	3,144,807.80
Cash	8,844,050.91
Insurance, interest, rents, etc., prepaid	604,042.28
	\$129,155,244.58

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock:	
Preferred—	
Authorized—\$12,000,000.00	
Outstanding	\$10,476,400.00
Common—(without par value)	
Authorized — 500,000 shares	
Outstanding — 200,000 shares exchanged during 1918 for a like number of \$100 each	20,000,000.00
	\$30,476,400.00
Twenty-five year mortgage bonds	\$20,412,000.00
Less—Bonds held in sinking fund	332,000.00
	20,080,000.00
Ten Year Convertible Bonds.....	20,000,000.00
Accrued interest on bonds.....	393,955.49
Notes payable	30,397,575.64
Accounts payable and other liabilities.....	5,518,080.94
Reserves for income and excess profits taxes	2,500,000.00
Surplus	19,789,232.51
	\$129,155,244.58

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Balance at December 29, 1917.....	\$15,051,045.30
Deduct—Bond discount and expense written off and contribution to employees' pension fund	2,160,000.00
	\$12,891,045.30
Add—Profits for the year ending Dec. 28, 1918, after deducting interest on current indebtedness and provisions for depreciation and federal taxes	\$8,563,911.96
Less—Interest on bonded indebtedness	932,376.75
	\$20,522,580.51
Deduct—Dividends paid on preferred stock	733,348.00
Balance at December 28, 1918.....	\$19,789,232.51

The following statement comes from Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., in connection with the financial statement of the company:

"The net profit of \$7,631,535.21 made by Wilson & Co. for the year 1918 was made possible only by the enormous volume of sales, amounting to \$400,000,000. The profit

netted the company was 1.9 cents per dollar of sales.

"While the Government through the authority of the U. S. Food Administration permitted us to make an average of 9 per cent. on our invested capital on controlled products, we were unable to show a profit greater than 6.70 per cent. on these items, due to the active competition in the open markets, increased borrowing charges, increased prices for raw materials, and the largely increased operating expenses primarily occasioned by the advance in wages.

"The future for the packing industry seems promising, and for some years to come it will be necessary for close co-operation among the producers, packers and the Government (always keeping in sight the interest and welfare of the consumers) to properly take care of our share of the burden in helping to feed the rest of the world."

TRADE GLEANINGS.

Fire damaged Armour & Company's plant at Milwaukee, Wis., to the extent of \$300.

The American-Polish Packing Co., Gary, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, by Kamierz Welzer, Andrew Kapuscinski and Joseph Kowalski.

C. J. Murphy, treasurer of the Edible Oil Company, Inc., of Louisville, Ky., died on Tuesday, February 25.

The Hauck Nut Butter Co., 63 Clifton avenue, Newark, N. J., to manufacture butterine, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

Old Dutch Market of Maryland, Inc., has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a capital stock of \$600,000.

The Jersey Pork Producing Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware with a capital stock of \$100,000, by C. L. Timlinger, M. M. Clancy and P. B. Drew.

The Kruckemeyer Provision Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,500 by Edward M. Kruckemeyer, George S. Hess and William H. Becker.

The Retail Meat Dealers' Rendering Association, Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by Mark E. Lobach, William C. Porter and Johnson M. Boyd.

Contract has been awarded by the American Castor Oil Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., for a number of new buildings to be located

at Paul's Valley, Okla., for the manufacture of peanut oil, castor oil and by-products.

Ralph L. Swank, Louis G. Zang, Tillman K. Saylor and C. L. Ferguson have organized the Ferguson Packing Co., Johnstown, Pa., and have purchased the Germania Brewing Plant, which they will convert into a packing house.

Fire swept the main building of the Berg Company's fertilizer plant at Ontario street and Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., causing damage estimated at \$100,000. Fire started in the drying rooms and spread rapidly to the rest of the plant, which contained mostly tallow and greases.

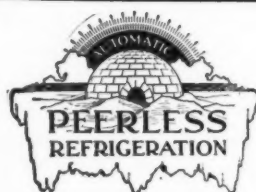
Fire destroyed the big cotton oil mill known as the Arcola Oil Mill, Arcola, Miss., with loss estimated at \$250,000. The mill, cottonseed houses and great stocks of seed and linters were destroyed, linters having been purchased by the Government. Fire is said to have started in the hull room, probably from a hot box.

The Valley Packing Co., Salem, Oregon, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by F. W. Steusloff, W. H. Steusloff, Curtis B. Cross and A. N. Bush, will commence building about June 1. Plant will cost about \$100,000, will be of concrete and brick construction and will have a daily capacity of 150 hogs and 25 cattle. Fifty-five acres of ground on the Pacific Highway, near the State Fair Grounds, have been purchased as the site.

DEATH OF JOHN THEURER.

John Theurer, president of the Theurer-Norton Provision Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the best-known and most popular packers in the country, died at his home in Cleveland on Wednesday, March 13, at the age of 58 years. Mr. Theurer was born in Cleveland, went to school there and spent his entire business life in that city. His father was the proprietor of a small butcher shop, which John inherited upon his death, and from which he built up the big provision and packing business of today.

Messrs. Teufel and Norton, associated with him in the company, will continue the business. The funeral, held at the Cleveland home late this week, was attended by representatives of the industry from all over the country. Mr. Theurer was an active and loyal member of the American Meat Packers' Association, and served as a member of the executive committee of the association for several years.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in cieres, pork and beef by the bairell or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Strong—Advances Continue—Shorts Large Buyers—Hog Prices Reach New High Levels.

The market for provisions has continued very strong during the week; in fact, for five consecutive days the market advanced the limits on hog products, and hogs were equally strong, resulting in a complete demoralization of the short interest in the future deliveries at the west, and there was constant agitation for removal of the one-day limits on fluctuations, so that the market would more quickly readjust itself and become normal. The report was current several times that the speculative interest in the market had settled and that there would be a readjustment back to the position of supply and demand for the cash product. The developments in the market have been particularly interesting, in view of the apprehension on the part of the Food Administration that any change in the conditions of stabilized prices for hogs and product would result in advances rather than declines, and that the continuation of stabilization was more of a protection to the consumer than to the producer. For a long time, however, the contrary opinion has prevailed, not only in speculative circles but in the country as a whole, and it had been expected that when the markets were destabilized there would be an immediate break to a considerably lower level.

The fact that hogs advanced rapidly after they were destabilized, and that the product market advanced so rapidly showed that not only was there a considerable short interest in the future deliveries, but that there was a demand for product which immediately absorbed the movement of hogs and advanced prices. There was considerable agitation looking toward the removal of restrictions on the movement of hogs, but these restrictions were not placed for the purpose of keeping back the actual marketing of hogs,

but simply to restrict the marketing of hogs in line with the ability of the packing points to take care of the hogs arriving, so that there would not be a great accumulation of stale hogs on hand, to be taken care of from day to day. The movement to market is such that the hogs can be taken care of and there will be no accumulation in stocks to be carried over, the permit system will probably be discontinued, and the movement of hogs will be allowed to take its natural course.

In connection with the action of the provision market was the report of the Government on the amount of feed-grains in the country as of March 1 this year, last year and in preceding years. The private estimates current previous to the report by the Government had indicated somewhat smaller stocks than reported by the Government, but the stocks as reported were much smaller than last year, and considerably smaller than the average on corn, although somewhat over the average on oats and barley. The reports, however, showed that, taking into consideration the carry-over of old grain at the beginning of the crop year, the distribution of corn had been practically equal to and in oats and barley in excess of last year, and in excess of the percentage of average distribution for the seasons. The fact that there has been such a very large distribution of feed-grains, notwithstanding the open winter, was considered indicative of the conditions which have prevailed as to the supply of livestock in the country, and shows the need of a large amount of feedstuffs for the balance of the year. The very fact that hogs have been coming in of heavier weight than usual shows that there has been more disposition to market grain in the shape of livestock than usual, owing to the much more advantageous conditions which prevail as to feeding and feeding profits in using corn at the present basis, compared with the present price of hogs.

The recent advance in the price of hogs has been more rapid than the advance in corn, and the relative profits continue very large in feeding operations. This, however, is not expected to continue, particularly if the movement of hogs increases, at the prevailing price of hogs in the west and the prevailing price of corn. In connection with the recent advance in the price of hogs and of other live stock, the quotations for live stock at Chicago for the past week and for

the same week in previous years is of interest, having been as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$18.20	\$15.75	\$13.50	\$18.00
Previous week	17.52	16.00	12.50	18.25
Cor. week, 1915.....	16.75	12.00	12.75	17.25
Cor. week, 1916.....	14.65	10.90	11.40	14.50
Cor. week, 1917.....	9.50	8.70	8.20	11.15
Cor. week, 1918.....	6.80	7.80	7.00	8.00
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.70	8.40	5.95	7.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.78	8.30	6.55	8.75
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.89	7.20	5.10	7.10
Av. 1911 to 1918.....	\$10.30	\$9.05	\$8.20	\$10.85

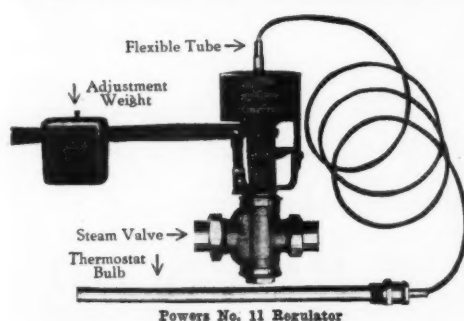
*Average price of Sheep for week ending March 8 highest since last August.

†Lamb average for week highest since last July.

The stock of product at the leading western points was quite a surprise when it was published as of March 1; it showed that the distribution had been very heavy, notwithstanding the enormous packing. The total stock of meats at the six leading points amounted to 408,000,000 lbs. against 409,000,000 lbs. the preceding month and 435,000,000 lbs. last year; the stock of lard amounted to 65,000,000 lbs. against 80,000,000 lbs. a month ago and 42,000,000 lbs. a year ago. The fact that there was no increase in the stocks of meats for the month, and that there was a decrease in the stocks of lard reflected the enormous distribution of product which has been going on, and which has been ignored by the public and by the trade generally, outside of those immediately in touch with the immense shipments from packing points at the west. The comparative figures of stocks at the six principal points follow:

	March 1, 1919.	Feb. 1, 1919.	March 1, 1918.
Mess pork, bbls....	4,797	4,523	2,449
Other pork, bbls....	47,811	57,550	59,806
P. S. lard, lbs....	30,456,638	40,325,234	18,542,187
Other lard, lbs....	34,831,418	39,861,927	23,791,674
S. P. hams, lbs....	104,371,212	94,956,702	83,848,879
S. P. sk'd hams, lbs.	54,548,181	30,016,735	28,437,972
S. P. picnic, lbs....	25,241,462	21,439,871	31,288,829
S. P. bellies, lbs....	23,002,613	17,061,337	15,799,990
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	473,464	1,071,071	3,001,352
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	14,962,422	14,937,856	10,041,165
Short rib sides, lbs.	1,665,965	6,355,124	18,731,426
Ex. S. R. sides, lbs.	328,182	731,099	2,865,774
Sh. clear sides, lbs.	17,553,293	11,976,132	2,076,417
Ex. S. C. sides, lbs.	2,266,362	4,502,083	11,248,269
D. S. bellies, lbs....	40,231,436	40,543,125	55,053,059
Short F. backs, lbs.	14,639,027	14,043,543	36,934,530
Other meats, lbs....	128,357,741	153,257,663	126,183,104
Total meats, lbs....	408,248,028	408,756,340	435,356,296

A special report by the Government on the stocks of cured meats in the country this



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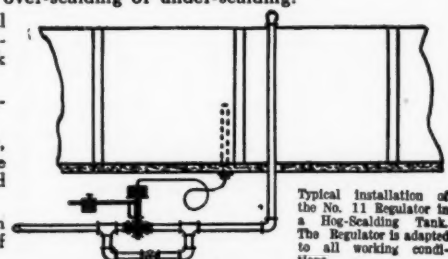
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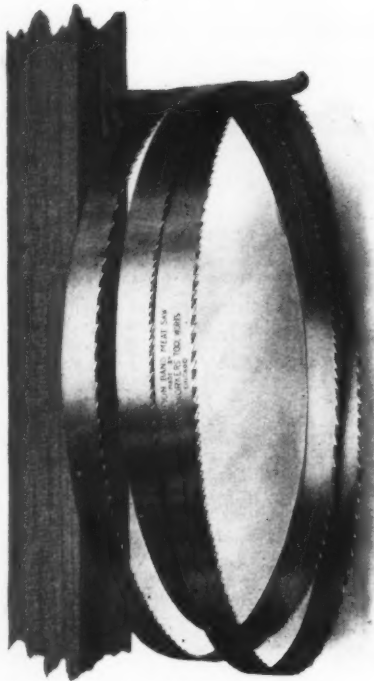


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year compared with last shows a total of cured hams, bacon and shoulders of 443,698,000 lbs., an increase of 30.8 per cent compared with last year; other salted and cured pork 200,616,000 lbs., an increase of 6.5 per cent, and salted and cured beef 99,495,000 lbs., an increase of 69.2 per cent.

BEEF.—Market quiet and strong. Mess, \$35@36; packer, \$37@38; family, \$40@42; East India, \$63@65.

LARD.—Market dull and strong. Quoted: City, 27¼c; Continental, \$30; South American, \$30.10; Brazilian kegs, \$31.10; compounds, 23@24½c.

PORK.—Market strong with the west. Mess, \$50, nominal; clear, \$47@53, and family, \$53@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

TWENTY-CENT HOGS A REALITY.

Result of the Removal of Price Minimum Was Quick and Confirmed Predictions.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1919.—Our prediction of \$20 per 100 lbs. for hogs is practically realized today, the top being \$19.95. This is an advance of over \$2 per 100 lbs. since the abandoning of the minimum of \$17.50.

Prices of hogs are getting to a point where it is well to be conservative as to expressing opinions as to how high prices will go. This will depend, of course, on how much further pressure will be put on the buying side of hog products, that today are very much inadequate to the world's requirements. Of course, there is a limit to everything. Where that limit is in hog prices from now on one hesitates to predict.

On September 16, 1918, a part of a load of hogs sold at \$21 per 100. That was a world record in prices. The demand for hog products is greater now than at that time. The prices of all other meat foods then were lower than they are now. Therefore, we would not consider 21c. for hogs this spring an extravagant prediction.

The purchasing power of the world for meat foods has not by any means been tested to its fullest capacity, and as we have often said, new record prices will be made this year in hog products.

Some market writers claim that when foods become as high as they are at present they cease to be a necessity and are known only as luxuries. The necessities of life will never become luxuries, and with flourishing tobacco shops on nearly every corner in our big cities, where real luxuries are at present freely indulged in, we have little fear of the public neglecting the necessities of life, such as meat foods.

Some time ago, when there was a general demand for the abandoning of fixing prices on hogs, we said there would be no need of a minimum price after March 1, for supply and demand would then regulate prices, and prices would advance to a point where maximum prices would be more likely to be discussed than minimum prices.

We think the time has passed when a success can be made in the fixing of the price of any commodity. War-measure price fixing from now on is not practical. Supply and demand will be the commercial balance wheel from now on, and the world's readjustment of affairs will proceed on those lines, and those lines alone. We will have many rough spots to travel before we get back to normal conditions, and any great relief in the prices of meat feeds, in our opinion, is far distant.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending March 8, 1919, are reported as follows:

To—	PORK, BBL'S. Week ended Mar. 8, 1919.	Week ended Mar. 9, 1917.	From Nov. 1, '18, to Mar. 8, 1919.
United Kingdom...	.....	.....	270
Continent	1,944	.....	3,541
So. & Cen. Am... ..	510	.....	3,563
West Indies	1,074	.....	6,432
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	4,727
Other countries...	86	.....	228
Total	5,064	.....	18,761

	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.		
United Kingdom...	9,555,000	17,325,000	207,763,000
Continent	35,868,000	5,509,000	359,494,000
So. & Cen. Am... ..	67,000	.....	390,000
West Indies	1,097,000	.....	2,965,000
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	173,000
Other countries...	21,000	.....	168,000
Total	46,678,000	22,837,000	570,954,000

	LARD, LBS.		
United Kingdom...	2,526,000	6,004,000	73,715,000
Continent	37,198,000	3,695,000	136,554,000
So. & Cen. Am... ..	239,000	.....	4,268,000
West Indies	757,000	.....	4,032,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	43,000	.....	251,000
Other countries...	27,000	.....	107,000
Total	40,790,000	9,699,000	218,929,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	5,064	36,930,000	23,838,000
Portland, Me. ....	.....	1,697,000	.....
Boston .....	.....	1,559,000	52,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	4,575,000	5,628,000
Baltimore .....	.....	1,835,000	10,734,000
New Orleans .....	.....	.....	248,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	82,000	290,000
Total week	5,064	46,678,000	40,790,000
Previous week	210	45,717,000	21,254,000
Two weeks ago .....	.....	45,992,000	18,821,000
Cor. week, 1918 .....	.....	22,837,000	9,699,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, '18, to Mar. 8, '19.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.	3,732,000	1,619,000	2,133,000
Bacon and Hams, lbs.	570,954,000	206,921,000	364,033,000
Lard, lbs.	218,929,000	88,788,000	132,141,000

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The position of the market has been a little better during the week, although there has been no special increase in the volume of business, and the situation is not materially changed from that which has previously prevailed. The idea seems, possibly, to be gaining ground that if other oils harden, and this thought is perhaps based on the recent advance in lard, there is chance for an improvement in the market for tallow. A difficult situation in tallow is, of course, due to the fact that shipping conditions are restricted, and while conditions in the Argentine are very difficult for supplying the European trade on account of the strike, there is a movement of considerable tallow reported from Australia, and if this proves to be the fact, there will not be the opportunity for the clearance from America of any considerable amount of tallow for Europe. The situation, however, is improving as far as general export conditions are concerned, and this may sooner or later have some bearing on the tallow market. The trade is watching very carefully the developments in other oils, and if there is anything like a change for the better in the competing oils, it will probably be reflected in a short time in the market for tallow. The movement of cattle west continues liberal, and the production of tallow is still large, while the absorption is not active, and buyers are pursuing a very conservative policy. Buying seems to be for immediate necessities rather than the development of any disposition to forecast future requirements. Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 8½c. with city specials loose 9c.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market is firm in tone, although rather quiet. There seems to be a little more confidence in the situation, possibly reflecting the expectation of a better market for lard substitutes on account of the recent advance in lard, and this may have been the basis for the improvement in tone in the stearine market. The volume of business is, however, comparatively moderate, but there seems to be less pressure to sell and buyers find no particular volume of offerings on the market. Quotations: Oleo, 12½@13c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Market quiet and firmly held. Extras are quoted at 30c., according to quality.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is inactive and normal. Prices are quoted 20 cold test, \$1.75@1.80; 30 degrees at \$1.50@1.55, and prime, \$1.35@1.40.

GREASE.—Market steady, with a better demand from soap makers. Yellow, 7¼@7½c.; bone, 9½@10½c.; house, 7¾@8¼c.; brown, 7@7½c.

STOCKS OF CURED MEATS AND FISH.

Stocks of cured meats reported to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a survey made for January 1, 1919, were reported by meat packers, storage establishments and wholesale dealers on January 1, 1919, as follows: Cured hams, bacon and shoulders, 443,628,844 pounds; other salted and cured pork, 200,616,061 pounds; salted and cured beef, 99,495,438 pounds. These figures represent the following percentages of the corresponding holdings on January 1, 1918: Cured hams, bacon and shoulders, 130.8 per cent.; other salted and cured pork, 106.5 per cent.; salted and cured beef, 169.2 per cent.

Dried fish to the amount of 33,653,273 pounds was reported for January 1, 1919, by salt fish packers, storage establishments and wholesale dealers, and fish in brine to the amount of 62,208,112 pounds. These quantities are equal to 98.7 per cent. and 137.6 per cent., respectively, of the stocks of these two commodities held by the same firms on January 1, 1918.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of meats and lard on hand at five principal centers at the end of February, compared to a month ago and a year ago, are summarized as follows:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	Feb. 28, 1918.	Jan. 31, 1919.	Feb. 28, 1919.
Chicago	36,631	43,339	41,348
Kansas City	3,620	3,669	4,143
Omaha	2,658	2,827	4,265
St. Joseph	407	1,575	3,092
Milwaukee	7,396	7,917	4,860
Total	50,912	59,327	57,708
	Lard, Lbs.		
	Feb. 28, 1918.	Jan. 31, 1919.	Feb. 28, 1919.
Chicago	35,612,929	52,454,203	20,579,391
Kansas City	7,559,326	7,277,701	5,110,070
Omaha	4,700,492	5,640,882	3,810,045
St. Joseph	3,808,876	2,608,080	6,069,665
Milwaukee	2,458,400	2,706,982	842,350
Total	54,140,023	70,687,848	36,411,521
	Cut Meats, Lbs.		
	Feb. 28, 1918.	Jan. 31, 1919.	Feb. 28, 1919.
Chicago	149,035,381	148,960,128	174,805,663
Kansas City	87,599,800	86,042,300	83,722,800
Omaha	56,930,227	51,194,243	55,174,220
St. Joseph	38,365,821	40,762,816	40,171,457
Milwaukee	26,867,046	28,921,227	21,940,133
Total	358,798,275	355,880,714	375,815,273

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, March 14, 1919.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 32@33c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 28c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 29c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30c.; city steam lard, 27c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 25¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; skinned shoulders, 25c.; boneless butts, 30c.; Boston butts, 26c.; lean trimmings, 22c.; regular trimmings, 16c.; spare ribs, 16c.; neck ribs, 6c.; kidneys, 10c.; tails, 10c.; snouts, 6c.; livers, 2c.; pig tongues, 17c.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 13.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 27¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 26¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 29¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 29¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 29¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 29¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 29c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 28¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 28¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 28c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 27¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 21c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 20¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 20c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19¾c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 19c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 34c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 32c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.

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LINT CUT CAUSES OIL MILL LOSS. Change in Methods Due to After-War Readjustment Has Serious Effect.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Law & Company, Inc.)

Atlanta, Georgia, March 10, 1919.—The changes in milling methods which have been necessitated by the reduction of the amount of lint cut from seed has had a very serious effect on the results of the crude mill, both as to the efficiency of the milling and the profitable grade of products. The fact that lint left on seed furnishes an absorbent for oil, both in the separation and press room work, coupled with the high ammonia which is prevalent in seed this season, causes high milling losses and a meal which contains considerably more protein than the mill gets paid for.

The averages for the month of February reflect very strongly the effect of the radical changes in linting methods.

Press room work shows the average of five years ago, while the loss from excess protein in meal is even greater than the milling loss. The average ammonia of 7.46 per cent, or 38.34 per cent protein, of meal sold as 7 per cent ammonia, indicates a loss of \$2.34 per ton of meal produced this month by the 118 mills sending regular samples.

Separation goes back to the average of seven years ago. The percentage of uncut seed as well as the absorption is unusually high. In the case of a few mills this loss alone amounts to over \$2 per ton of seed crushed. Peanut hulls show some improvement.

Average analyses of cottonseed indicate

considerable defective and immature seed. While this is not nearly so bad as for the same month last season, it is very necessary to watch closely when purchasing late seed, for the variation can easily amount to five or six gallons per ton. The quality of peanuts now being purchased by the mills is not good, and they should be carefully graded, as the possibility of loss there is even greater than in cottonseed.

Crude oil shows the effect of storing seed and nuts too long. The free acids have increased considerably, and it is difficult to refine to a prime color and keep the loss under nine per cent. This condition can be wonderfully improved, however, if the mills will use great care in settling and storing the oil. Meal or organic matter left in oil will cause it to deteriorate very rapidly from now on.

Eight year comparisons for February are as follows:

MEAL.

Feb.	Samples.	Moisture.	Oil.	Ammonia.	Standard.
1912	1,055	7.15%	7.80%	7.78%	1.00
1913	1,010	8.19	7.58	7.48	1.01
1914	1,347	8.43	7.00	7.40	0.95
1915	1,631	8.43	6.95	7.45	0.93
1916	1,532	8.73	6.15	7.07	0.87
1917	1,544	8.47	6.13	6.75	0.91
1918	1,406	8.32	6.31	7.01	0.90
1919	2,079	8.73	6.93	7.46	0.93
Best work	73	7.82	5.36	7.32	0.73
Peanut.					
1918	200	7.64	7.12	7.41	0.96
1919	247	7.34	7.74	8.03	0.96
Best work	15	5.43	6.24	8.08	0.77

HULLS.

Feb.	Uncut Seed.	Oil.	Standard.
1912	0.29%	0.78%	2.20
1913	0.23	0.68	1.90
1914	0.30	0.64	1.83
1915	0.24	0.63	1.78
1916	0.20	0.43	1.22
1917	0.33	0.56	1.62
1918	0.33	0.61	1.80
1919	0.44	0.64	1.95
Peanuts	0.00	0.63	1.68

SEED.

Feb.	Avail. Gals. Best.	Avail. Gals. Average.	Avail. Lbs. 7%.
1912	43.4	41.9	972
1913	45.2	43.7	957
1914	45.5	44.0	850
1915	44.7	43.2	937
1916	43.1	41.6	901
1917	44.2	42.7	915
1918	40.8	39.3	874
1919	42.2	40.7	966
Peanuts	78.5	76.5	1148

STOCKS OF FATS AND OILS JANUARY 1.

Commercial stocks of lard reported to the Department of Agriculture in a survey made for January 1, 1919, amounted to 115,507,422 pounds, while the holdings of lard compounds were 53,363,813 pounds, and of solid vegetable cooking fats, 43,695,567 pounds. These quantities, which were reported by meat packers and other manufacturing concerns, including bakers and other large users, by storage establishments, and by wholesale dealers, include quantities in transit on the date of the survey, as well as stocks actually on hand.

The quantities of other fats and oils reported were as follows: Oleo stock, oleo oil and edible tallow, 33,410,286 pounds; cottonseed oil, 37,439,514 gallons; olive oil, 651,967 gallons; peanut oil, 2,701,598 gallons; corn oil, 2,506,853 gallons.

These quantities as reported for January 1, 1919, are equal to the following percentages of the stocks held by the same firms a year earlier, on January 1, 1918: Lard, 135.6 per cent., representing an increase of 35.6 per cent.; lard compounds, 133.1 per cent.; solid vegetable cooking fats, 173.4 per cent.; oleo stock, etc., 81.1 per cent.; cottonseed oil, 100.4 per cent.; olive oil, 44.6 per cent.; peanut oil, 105.2 per cent.; corn oil, 165.7 per cent.

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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Firm—Some Improvement in Export Demand—A Better Tone—Corn Oil Strong—Cocoonut Oil Steady.

The situation in oils has shown some improvement this week; the advance has not been pronounced, but there has been a better tone, partly reflected from the position of corn oil, and also the position of lard. The pronounced strength of lard at Chicago following the destablization of hogs, and the advance in the price of lard and pork has been directly reflected into the tone of all vegetable oils, and has brought about a better tone in substitute lard, and this has been reflected into cottonseed oil and other oils. The strength in corn oil has also been quite pronounced; there has been a distinct improvement in demand, and this has resulted in a sharp advance in this market. The general situation has also been affected by evidence of somewhat better export conditions. There seems to be fairly good reason for believing that 20,000 or 25,000 bbls. of oil have been sold for export and are either about to be loaded or are held for loading, and will be moved as soon as the situation is such that they can. The strike in New York Harbor has had a good deal of influence on the handling of goods locally, and there has

also been some difficulty in getting freight.

Notwithstanding all the claims of increased tonnage facilities, the ability to get ocean room is greatly hampered still, and it is not possible to forecast what the situation will be in this respect. Repeated statements have been made from time to time that tonnage would be in much more liberal supply within a short time, but as time goes on and this does not develop, the position of the market, as far as export business is concerned, is rendered somewhat uncertain.

The statement from Washington regarding the stocks of oils in the country was received with a good deal of interest; this statement made the stocks of lard compounds 53,364,000 lbs., and of solid vegetable cooking fats 43,696,000 lbs. The increase in lard compounds was 32.1 per cent, compared with last year and of solid vegetable cooking fats 73.4 per cent. The stock of oleo-oil, oleo-stock and edible tallow was 33,410,000 lbs., a decrease of 18.9 per cent; cottonseed oil, 37,439,000 gallons, an increase of 0.4 per cent; olive-oil, 651,000 gallons, a decrease of 55.4 per cent; peanut oil, 2,701,000 gallons, an increase of 5.2 per cent and corn-oil 2,506,000 gallons, an increase of 65.7 per cent.

The trade is now becoming fairly well convinced that it will be comparatively easy to maintain the stabilized price of lard until late in the spring and possibly through the summer, or rather prices above the recent stabilized values based on hogs, and that this will have a direct bearing in the general feeling of the trade as regards lard sub-

stitutes and all edible fats. It is argued that if lard is to remain at that point, it will not be so difficult as apprehended, to dispose of the cottonseed oil, and if cottonseed oil can be disposed of, either in the domestic or foreign trade, there will be a direct reflection of this condition into the market for all other edible oils, and once this opinion becomes prevalent, there will be a change of attitude toward the market which will, sooner or later, have a direct reflection into the prices being paid for all oils.

In regard to imported oils, there seems to be a possibility of a better demand for soya-bean oil, based on the relative position of the price of linseed oil, and also the recent advance in corn oil. It is argued that with the discounts which prevail for soya-bean oil under these other oils, there should be an improvement in the demand for soya-bean, on this basis alone.

The market for cocoonut oil has shown a somewhat better tone; there is a gain in the tone of the copra market, and pressure on the coast is not as pronounced as it was. Prices are low, and there is no special activity in demand, only there seems to be a lessened pressure to sell. If the ideas of the more confident dealers are reflected in the developments in the market, that there will be a relatively easy maintenance of the price of lard and of lard compounds, this is expected to result in a better domestic demand for all of these imported supplies.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Spot demand continues quiet with prices steady. On the coast trade is small, with sellers tanks quoted at 9c.

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asked, prompt shipment. Spot is quoted at 12@13c.

PEANUT OIL.—No improvement in the demand is reported and trade is dull with values steady. Domestic crude is quoted at 16c. nominal f.o.b. mill. Oriental oil is quoted at 13½@14c. sellers' tanks from the coast.**CORN OIL.**—The market for crude oil is quiet and steady. Refined was sharply higher during the week. Crude is quoted at 12c. nominal, in bbls.**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market is quiet, but some improvement in inquiry was reported. There has been some reselling of Ceylon, and the market for this grade is easy. Manila oil is quoted at 13c., nominal. Ceylon dom., 13@13½c., and Cochín dom., bbls., 16¼@16½c., nominal.**PALM OIL.**—The market is heavy with little inquiry. Prime, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, 18@20c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 14½c., in bbls.; Niger, 16@18c.**IMPORTATION OF PEANUTS.**

The War Trade Board announce that applications for licenses to import peanuts will now be considered favorably when the applications are otherwise in order. This ruling of the War Trade Board lifts the existing restriction on peanuts when shipped from the country of origin or the primary overseas market, but does not apply to shipments of peanuts now stored in Canada, unless such shipments of peanuts were bought and paid for prior to the date of the original restriction; namely, April 14, 1918. It is expressly to be noted that peanuts are not to be included within the terms of general import license PBF 34.

BRITISH PRICES FOR MARGARINE.

Consul General Robert P. Skinner cables from London that the Food Controller has issued an order fixing the following maximum prices as from March 2 for margarine: 87s. 1d. per hundredweight to wholesalers, 93s. 4d. per hundredweight to persons not wholesalers, and 1s. per pound retail. Prices are not fixed, but are maxima, and are for goods in 24-, 28- or 56-pound packages, net weight.

FATS AND OILS IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 17.)

pressed necessarily came from the overseas colonies, or from foreign countries.

In addition to the oils obtained from her



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has been long recognized by the trade.

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Boston Chicago Philadelphia Cleveland Cincinnati Seattle San Francisco

own mills, Germany, before the war, imported a great deal from France, England, and the United States. So when the war cut off these supplies, the Germans were forced to fall back upon animal fats and oils. These might have proved sufficient to furnish the oil necessary for the proper nourishment of the people and for the production of glycerin for the armies, had it not been for the unfortunate lack of feed for the maintenance of the herds of swine, cattle and sheep.

To supplement the potatoes, hay, and grain fed to the stock, the accustomed concentrates derived from the oil mills were needed. Since the supply of raw materials for these mills was not forthcoming, it became necessary to slaughter large numbers of hogs and other animals because of the lack of concentrates to feed them. For a time this compensated, to a certain extent, for the lack of vegetable oils previously imported, but soon Germany found herself very seriously embarrassed by a shortage of fats and oils. This situation makes it quite evident that a well-rounded agriculture should include oil-producing crops.

Domestic Production and Importation.

In normal times the United States produces nearly 4,000,000,000 pounds of fats and oils, exclusive of butter fat, imports over 300,000,000, exports about 1,000,000,000, and consumes nearly 3,500,000,000 pounds. Including the fat in the butter and cheese made in this country, the total production is

about 6,000,000,000 pounds, or 30,000,000 tons. The data upon which these summaries are based are derived from figures compiled by the Fats and Oils Division of the Food Administration and various other Government agencies, and are given in detail in Tables 1 to 7.

Sources of Information for These Statistics.

Unfortunately the statistics on the fat and oil situation in the United States in recent years are not entirely complete, so that it was necessary to make some assumptions in the compilation of these tables. In Tables 1 and 2 the productions given are those reported to the Food Administration by a large number of oil manufacturers, but it has been difficult to secure proper returns in some cases, and undoubtedly many of the smaller oil mills and slaughter houses have been overlooked. It is felt, however, that these figures are at least 95 per cent correct.

In Tables 4 and 5 the weight in pounds of some of the vegetable oils is calculated from the amount in gallons, as reported by the Customs Service, assuming the trade weight of a gallon of all oils except olive to be 7.5 pounds, and that of olive oil to be 7.56 pounds.

The total fat and oil produced in the United States as given in Table 3 includes the butter fat in factory and farm butter. As the average fat content of butter was assumed to be about 83 per cent, the figures in this table represent only 83 per cent of

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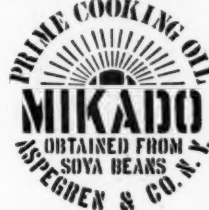
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PEANUT OIL



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the total butter production as reported by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is obvious that these grand totals do not include nearly all of the fat or oil in this country, as in milk alone an immense quantity of butter fat is consumed. Cheeses also are rich in this fat, containing from 30 to 35 per cent, and olives, some grains, nuts, and especially meats add very largely to the supply of food fats.

From a technical point of view, however, when we have covered the pure fats and oils and butter, we have included all products used primarily as fats or oils in the dietary and for manufacturing purposes.

Comparing Production, Exports and Imports.

It is very difficult to compare our domestic production of fats and oils with the available data on exports and imports, as there is sometimes a wide variation between the meaning of a term applied to some of our imports in this country and its meaning in the country of origin. For example, according to our use of the term "foots," olive oil foots should be a soap containing some free oil obtained as a by-product in refining the oil, but it is really olive oil extracted by a solvent from the waste pomace left after the virgin oil has been expressed. It therefore falls into the class of primary products, and is not a derivative substance, or secondary product.

To account for the entire exportation of fats from this country we must consider the quantity of butter and lard substitutes which are shipped, and perhaps also soaps, lubricating greases, and other manufactured articles. A statement of our importations of

fats and oils should include the quantity of oil-bearing materials, such as flaxseed, copra, soy beans, and peanuts. While these are discussed in the sections dealing with the particular oils, it is difficult in many instances to determine just how much of the material imported is used for oil production and how much goes into other channels. This is especially true of coconuts and peanuts.

Nevertheless, some rather interesting broad generalizations may be based on the foregoing tables.

Conclusions Drawn from Study of Figures.

1. The United States normally produces about six times as much fat as is exported, even if the quantity of fats and oils combined in other foods, such as condensed milk, meats and grains, and in technical products are not considered. Although butter is not included in Table 3, as it is reported by the Department of Commerce under "Butter and Butter Substitutes," the total of these products exported in 1916 was only 26,561,302 pounds, and therefore does not affect this rough comparison.

2. While in the prewar years we exported over three times as much as we imported, in 1917 our imports were larger than our exports.

3. The production of the animal fats, exclusive of butter fat, equal to but 70 per cent of the vegetable oil output of the United States in 1912, rose in 1917 to nearly 80 per cent. Including butter, in 1912 the quantity of animal fats was approximately twice as great as that of vegetable oils, while in 1917 the production of the two classes of fats and oils was nearly the same.

4. Among the vegetable oils, that made from cottonseed stands in a class by itself with respect to its production in this country. In 1912 it constituted 73 per cent, and in 1917, when the cotton crop was unusually short, 61 per cent of the total production. Next in importance in this class of oils is linseed, which in this country is used entirely for technical purposes. Before the war, in 1912, and in 1917, after this country had begun to feel the effects of the war on

(Continued on page 31.)

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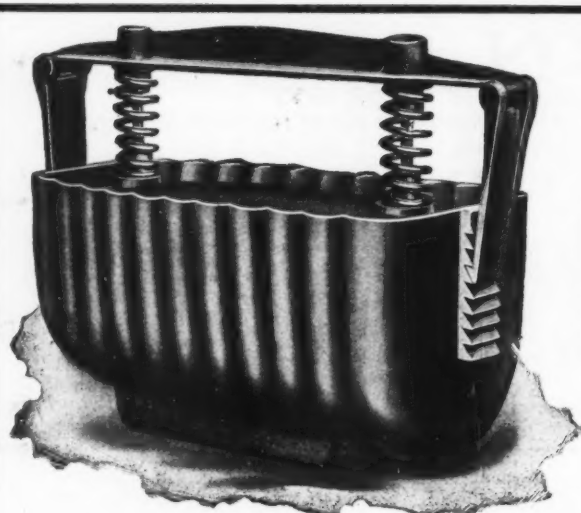


Do you crush any or all of these?
Do you know that the

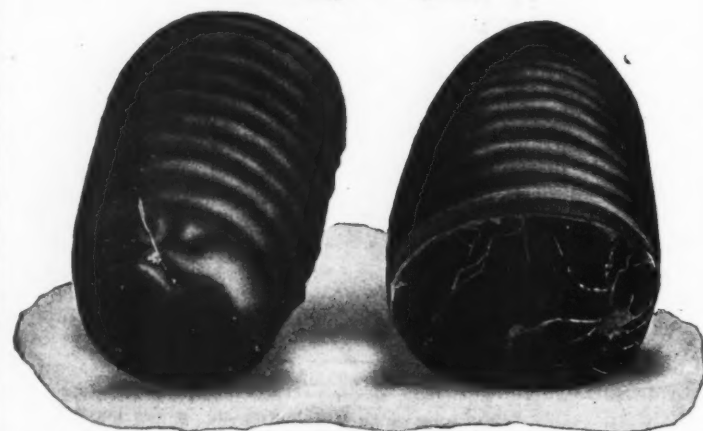
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OIL DEPT.

PRODUCE DEPT.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 14, 1919.—Market easier; prime Western, \$27.50@27.70; Middle West, \$27.40@27.60; city steam, 27½c. nominal; refined Continent, \$30; South American, \$30.15; Brazil, kegs, \$31.15; compound, 23@24¼c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 14, 1919.—Copra fabrique, — fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, — fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, March 14, 1919.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 143s. 9d.; New York, 140s. 9d.; picnic, 119s. 9d.; hams, long, 173s. 3d.; American cut, 171s. 3d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 149s.; long clear, 184s.; short back, 184s.; bellies, 200s. Lard, spot prime, 155s. 9d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 158s. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City special not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 72s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products were weak and off the maximum on selling by packers, but steadied on short covering.

Tallow.

Market quiet and about steady. City special loose quoted at 9c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market steady but quiet. Oleo quoted at 12½@13c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade quiet and featureless.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 14.—Hog receipts estimated 26,000. Left over, 5,425. Markets steady; top, \$19.50. Cattle receipts, 4,000; sheep, 6,000.

Buffalo, March 14.—Hogs steady; on sale, 2,880, at \$20@20.15.

Kansas City, March 14.—Hogs steady, at \$17.50@19.15.

St. Joseph, March 14.—Hogs steady, at \$8.25@9.

Louisville, March 14.—Hogs steady, at \$19.50.

Sioux City, March 14.—Hogs lower, at \$17.50@19.

Indianapolis, March 14.—Hogs steady, at \$19.60@19.80.

Omaha, March 14.—Hogs lower, at \$18.50@19.20.

Cleveland, March 14.—Hogs slow, at \$19.50@19.60.

Detroit, March 14.—Hogs steady, at \$19.50.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to March 14, 1919, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 52,899 quarters; to the Continent, 99,688 quarters; on orders, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 28,458 quarters; to the Continent, nothing; on orders, nothing.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 10, 1919.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
Jersey City	2,986	4,183	6,251	8,707
New York	4,363	3,832	9,641	13,051
Central Union	1,098	909	8,575	...
Totals	8,467	9,024	19,467	21,758
Totals last week	10,441	7,861	23,567	28,209

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	1,000	4,145	1,000
Kansas City	500	1,975	500
Omaha	250	15,495	100
St. Louis	700	12,246	800
St. Joseph	100	3,000	500
Sioux City	700	700	500
St. Paul	400	1,000	400
Fort Worth	300	1,200	...
Milwaukee	...	803	...
Denver	100	200	500
Louisville	250	1,000	50
Wichita	100	265	...
Indianapolis	200	2,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	200
Cincinnati	200	3,700	...
Buffalo	400	1,300	600
Cleveland	200	2,000	200
Portland, Ore.	30	313	35
New York	652	2,830	1,696

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1919.

Chicago	21,000	56,112	22,000
Kansas City	17,000	18,773	...
Omaha	8,200	16,782	4,900
St. Louis	5,700	8,499	200
St. Joseph	4,000	10,000	7,000
Sioux City	3,200	11,000	...
St. Paul	10,000	7,000	800
Oklahoma City	1,800	1,000	...
Fort Worth	6,000	3,500	500
Milwaukee	1,417	2,000	3,200
Denver	2,000	2,000	100
Louisville	2,300	5,000	...
Detroit	...	1,500	...
Wichita	2,100	762	...
Indianapolis	1,400	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,600	5,300	1,400
Cincinnati	2,200	9,000	...
Buffalo	3,600	10,000	9,000
Cleveland	1,000	5,000	1,000
Portland, Ore.	1,450	2,480	4,320
New York	4,970	4,314	2,150

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919.

Chicago	11,000	28,501	11,000
Kansas City	9,000	10,304	11,000
Omaha	...	15,823	...
St. Louis	5,200	20,607	700
St. Joseph	...	5,000	...
Sioux City	...	13,000	...
St. Paul	...	8,000	...
Milwaukee	...	4,239	...
Louisville	...	1,000	...
Detroit	...	1,500	...
Wichita	...	846	...
Indianapolis	...	3,000	...
Cincinnati	500	2,330	...
Buffalo	175	2,700	1,400
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	680	4,010	650

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1919.

Chicago	5,000	18,000	8,000
Kansas City	7,500	13,000	5,000
Omaha	7,000	19,000	6,000
St. Louis	4,200	16,000	1,400
St. Joseph	...	7,000	...
Sioux City	3,000	13,000	500
St. Paul	...	15,000	...
Milwaukee	...	3,175	...
Louisville	...	1,000	...
Detroit	...	1,360	...
Wichita	...	765	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Cincinnati	500	5,298	100
Buffalo	200	1,500	1,400
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	1,835	4,630	2,960

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919.

Chicago	9,000	26,000	14,000
Kansas City	1,800	5,000	5,000
Omaha	3,700	17,500	7,500
St. Louis	2,000	14,500	1,400
St. Joseph	1,000	3,300	4,500
Sioux City	2,000	1,000	1,000
St. Paul	...	5,000	...
Fort Worth	1,000	2,500	500
Oklahoma City	500	1,500	...
Milwaukee	...	2,118	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	1,677	...
Indianapolis	...	4,000	...
Cincinnati	600	4,800	100
Buffalo	600	1,000	16,000
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	1,025	4,330	4,490

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919.

Chicago	4,000	27,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,200	6,000	700
Omaha	1,600	10,000	9,500
St. Louis	900	11,500	250
St. Joseph	300	2,800	...
Sioux City	1,300	9,800	...
St. Paul	2,300	6,200	400
Fort Worth	750	2,000	...
Oklahoma City	600	1,400	...
Indianapolis	500	5,000	200
Denver	400	100	5,100

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, March 8, 1919, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Armour & Co.	6,103	15,800	14,063
Swift & Co.	5,881	14,500	13,082
Morris & Co.	3,856	8,100	4,852
Wilson & Co.	4,890	10,100	5,443
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	606	4,000	...
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,398	8,400	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,212	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 7,600 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,500 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 2,700 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,800 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,500 hogs; others, 16,000 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Armour & Co.	2,066	6,730	5,886
Fowler Packing Co.	611	...	...
Wilson & Co.	3,279	8,423	4,463
Swift & Co.	2,743	7,468	5,868
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,937	4,761	4,565
Morris & Co.	3,410	9,861	2,705
Others	518	243	22

St. Louis.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Morris & Co.	5,200	8,978	1,006
Swift & Co.	2,901	4,213	397
Armour & Co.	4,490	7,213	490
East Side Packing Co.	1,181	2,079	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	869	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	...	339	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	88	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	701	...
American Packing Co.	233	669	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	935	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	...	...

Omaha.*

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Morris & Co.	1,670	15,784	6,451
Swift & Co.	3,469	17,611	6,661
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,409	17,047	6,856
Armour & Co.	3,585	18,271	6,843
Swartz & Co.	...	3,673	...
J. W. Murphy	...	10,022	...
Lincoln Packing Co.	220	...	...
Higgins Packing Co.	100	...	...
John Morrell & Co.	53	...	...
South Omaha Packing Co.	...	...	...

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 8, 1919:

CATTLE.

Chicago	32,867
Kansas City	16,880
Omaha	17,368
Cudahy	791
Sioux City	5,009
South St. Paul	8,564
Oklahoma City	3,557
New York and Jersey City	8,467
Philadelphia	2,565

HOGS.

Chicago	97,711
Kansas City	39,601
Omaha	72,560
Sioux City	32,286
Cudahy	12,177
Cedar Rapids	14,584
Ottumwa	7,784
South St. Paul	26,235
Oklahoma City	8,433
New York and Jersey City	19,467
Philadelphia	5,316

SHEEP.

Chicago	36,537
Kansas City	24,745
Omaha	28,468
Cudahy	270
Sioux City	3,989
South St. Paul	1,740
Oklahoma City	99
New York and Jersey City	21,758
Philadelphia	2,860

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, March 13, 1919.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.73
Cable transfers	4.75½
Demand, sterling	4.75½
Commercial, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.72½
Commercial, 90 days	4.71
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days	5.53½
Commercial, sight	5.50
Bankers' cables	5.48½
Bankers' checks	5.49½
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	40½
Commercial, 60 days	40½
Bankers' sight	41
Bankers' cables	41½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	25.90
Bankers' cables	26.10

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—A little trading was noted the past week in large packer circles. One of the big killers sold about 3500 heavy native steers of February take off at 27c. There were also a few scattered lots of December and January heavy steers sold at the full maximum price for those months. Most of the large packers are closely sold up and have nothing to offer in light weight hides up to March 1st. Recent heavy sales and the booking by packers to their own tanning accounts has about depleted the market of stock such as is desired by tanners at the present time. Spread Native Steers: 60 lbs. and up. Steady with tendency toward a firmer undertone. Supplies are not large and offerings are quoted at 29 to 30c. Heavy Native Steers: 60 lbs. and up. A little active this week. There is a much better demand and killers expect more trading this week. About 3500 February heavies sold at 27c. Sales were made earlier in the week of December and January at 29c. and 28c. respectively. About 5000 February extremes sold at 23c. Extremes are now closely sold up and dealers are talking firm at maximum prices on all back salting lots. Februarys are quoted at 27c. for the heavies; 26c. for the lights and 23c. for the extremes. Texas Steers: Continue quiet and in little demand. Producers are looking for active trading at nominal asking prices. Heavies are quoted at 26 to 27c.; lights 25c. Butt Brands: 60 lbs. and up have shown active trading in sales of Januarys and Februarys at 26c. and 25c. respectively. It is understood that several thousand were booked by certain packers for their own tanning accounts. Holdings are not large. Februarys are quoted at 25c. Colorado Steers: 60 lbs. and up. Recent sales were made in connection with butt brands, at 25c. for Januarys and 24c. for Februarys. Packers are closely sold up with the exception of one killer who is talking higher prices. Februarys are quoted at 24c. Heavy Native Cows: 55 lbs. and up are quiet and draggy. Buyers are not interested in this heavy stock but holders are talking maximum prices for back salting lots. Februarys are quoted at 25c. to 26c. Light Native Cows: 55 lbs. and down are in good demand. One of the big killers sold his entire make for February at 23c. Previous sales had been made at 22c. Packers are closely sold up and there is practically nothing to offer. Februarys are quoted at 23c. Branded Cows: Steady to strong. Recent sales were made in connection with light native cows. February take off brought 22c. Accumulations will be slow for a while as the production is usually small at this time of the year. Februarys are quoted at 22c. Native Bulls: Quiet, but steady. November, December and Januarys recently sold at 20½c. flat. Februarys are quoted at 18½ to 19c. Branded Bulls: Offerings are not large. Last trading in Februarys was at 17½c. nominally quoted today at 17 to 17½c.

Later.—The market is quiet. Packers are talking more money for light March cows.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market the past

week has been unsettled and in a somewhat nervous condition. Heavy Steers: 60 lbs. and up are slow and not interesting buyers. Offerings are small and no recent trading has been reported. Nominally quoted at 21 to 21½c. Heavy Cows: 60 lbs. and up are quiet and like other heavy stock is not wanted at the present time. Supplies are not large. Current receipts are quoted at 20 to 20½c. Buffs: 45 to 60 lbs. are not very active. A car now and then sells at nominal asking price when buyers actually need the stock. A little inquiry is noted for good quality, free of grub hides, and recent sales were made at 20c. Current receipts are nominally quoted at 19 to 20c. Extremes: 25 to 45 lbs. called steady but very little active trading passing. Current receipts are nominally quoted at 21 to 21½c. Some back salting lots are offered at 22 to 22½c. from good selections and back salting free of grub stock from good quality sections are talked around 23½c. Many of the large buyers are out of the market until they can obtain supplies nearer their views. Current receipts are nominally quoted here at 21 to 21½c. Bulls: are quiet. Offerings of current receipts at 15 to 15½c. find no takers. A recent sale of back salting hides was made at 16½c. selected. Later.—Countries unchanged. Two cars current receipt extremes brought 20½c. Two cars of buffs sold at 19c.

CALFSKINS.—8 to 15 lbs. Active, about 8000 to 9000 February skins were sold by one of the big "3" packers at 50c. and 2 cars Chicago cities February take off also sold at 50c. Chicago cities are quoted at 50c. Mixed outside cities and countries at 35 to 40c. A small sale was made at an outside point at 36c. Straight lots of countries are slow at 32 to 35c. Light calf is quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Deacons at \$2.30 to \$2.55. Kips: 15 to 25 lbs. A little trading noted in sale of a car of packer kips at 32c. for natives; 30c. for overweight and 28c. for branded. Packers and cities are quoted around 32c. in view of recent trading; mixed outside cities and countries are nominal at 30c. and straight run of countries are offered at 28c. Later.—Market is easy. Two thousand calf and kip changed hand at 48 and 29c. respectively.

HORSE HIDES.—Quiet and weak. Tanners are not interested in offerings. Buyers' ideas are much lower than nominal asking rates and no new trading was noted this week. Countries are nominally quoted at \$7.00 to \$7.75. Mixed outside cities and countries at \$8.00 to \$8.50 and city renderers at \$8.50 to \$9.25.

HOG SKINS.—Slow and unchanged. Regular run of country collection is offered at \$1.00 to \$1.25 as to section, quality, etc. Rejects, pigs and glues at half price. Pig skin strips are quiet. No. 1 is quoted at 10 to 11c. No. 2 at 8 to 9c. and No. 3 at 5 to 6c. according to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Some action developed this week, and one of the big three packers cleaned up his production of a couple of weeks consisting of about 15,000 sheep and lamb pelts at \$3.97½. This was an advance of 27½c. over previous sale. The market is strong and the demand is good for all good quality packer take-off of sheep and lamb. Outside city and country packer sheep and lambs are also in good demand and are

quoted at \$3@3.50, according to average weight take-off, etc. Seasonable lots of country pelts are offered at \$2@3 as to lots. Dry Westerns are slow and neglected. Montana butcher dry pelts are nominal at 35@38c. Colorado butcher dry pelts are nominal at 30@32c. Common run of Mexicans are offered at 25@28c.

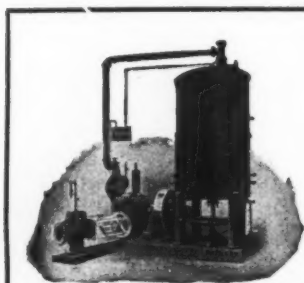
New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Business during the past week was nil. There were some inquiries noted for heavy native steers and heavy native cows, but owing to the wide range of prices between buyers' and sellers' ideas no business materialized. It is understood that buyers were bidding 24½c. for the February heavy native steers with sellers talking 2c. more for the koshers with the stuck throats ½c. more as usual. On the native cows buyers' ideas are around 22c. for all weights with sellers talking 25@25½c. for the heavies and 22½@23c. for the light weights. The reason why buyers are unwilling to bid over 24½c. for the heavy native steers is said to be due to the poorness of the hides. There was no business in nearby hides. As previously stated buyers are not anxious to take on hides at sellers' views on account of the poor quality of the hides.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Business in nearby and local hides was very quiet during the past week, but considerable activity was noted in middle and further west hides. Sales were noted of several cars Western 45 lbs. and up hides at 18½c. selected, and also a car or two of 25 lbs. and up Western all weights brought 19c. selected. Some Chicago buffs, dating back to the fall and said to be free of grubs sold at 19½c. selected. Car of current receipts Chicago buffs sold at 19c. with a car of extremes going at 20½c. selected. A small lot of some choice Middle West extremes brought 23½c., but a car of Middle West grub free extremes and dating back to the fall sold through the Chicago market at 23½c. A small lot of small packer Ohio hides sold at 19½c. selected. New York State, New England, New Jersey, etc., all weight hides are steady with sales effected at recent established prices. A car of New York State full salting heavy cows sold at 20c. Some small lots of Eastern all weight hides are selling on the basis of 18½c. for the buffs and 19½c. for the extremes, which would make about a 19c. market. A sale was noted of 2,000 to 2,500 Eastern heavy steers at 23½c. for the koshers and 24c. for the stuck throats with the heavier weights said to be going at 2c. less.

CALFSKINS.—Quite a little activity was noted during the past week in New York city skins with nearly all the collectors and producers being cleaned up on their March skins at \$4.40, \$5.40 and \$6.40 with the light weight kips going at \$6.90@7. There were some sales also made of March skins some time ago at prices a trifle higher and a trifle lower than the above quotations. One dealer is sold up till the middle of the month on the basis of \$4.30, \$5.30 and \$6.30 with the kips at \$7, while another is cleaned up for the entire month on the basis of \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$6.50. There is, however, one or two dealers who will have some March skins later on in the month. Outside city skins are in somewhat of a mixed state.

HORSE HIDES.—Not much activity was noted in this market, and it is in more or less of an unsettled state. Various prices are talked, but as sales are few nothing definite can be said regarding same. Offerings are noted from time to time, but as prices are so conflicting no basis can be established. City renderers' are considered around \$9; mixed cities and countries at \$8.50, while small lots are selling at \$8.25. Countries alone quoted at \$7.75@8. Fronts are steady with sales made on the basis of \$6.75, with some buyers talking less. Butts are steady on the basis of \$2.85@3 for 22 inches up with the other sizes in proportion.



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, March 12.

Finished 1385 lb. beefs sold this week at \$20.25 with a fair sprinkling of prime, weighty cattle from \$19.00@20.00. Good to choice weighty steers are selling from \$17.50@19; medium to good kinds carrying pretty good weight from \$16@17.50; short fed lightweight cattle from \$13.50@14.50, with cheap, lightweight killers from \$11@13 and common little cattle lacking quality that have to sell to the killers all the way from \$9@10.50. Aside from the cheaper grades of she-stuff, such as canners and cutters and the lower priced cows and heifers, everything in the she-stuff line is almost as high as any time this season.

Advancing by leaps and bounds the hog market, because of greatly curtailed receipts, gained tremendous momentum, and on Wednesday of this week was \$1.50 higher than Wednesday a week ago, at which time in our market report in these columns we quoted the extreme top of the market at \$18.50, with choice hogs selling largely from \$18.20@18.40 and mixed grades from \$17.90@18.15. Today (Wednesday) the bulk of the hogs sold from \$19.65@19.85 with the extreme top \$19.95, in fact we sold most of our hogs from \$19.75@19.90. A few weeks ago the country at large was fearful of what would happen if price fixing was discontinued, and it then looked as if such action would cause a great many people to unload regardless of consequences. The exact reverse, however, has been the case, for last week's receipts were very light at all points, Chicago receiving only 129,673 head. Receipts this week have also been very light and the Eastern demand jumped from 10% last week to 25% this week.

In the sheep-house slaughterers' agents are getting more and more partial every day to the choice quality, well finished lambs that show a good percentage in the dressing, and the gap on killing account is widening between the poor to fair-fleshed varieties and the choice grades daily. Quotations range as follows: Good to choice lambs \$19.25@19.90; Prime light to medium weight yrls., \$17.50@18.00; Medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings \$16.50@17.25; Good to choice wethers \$14.25@14.75; Good to prime ewes \$13.50@14; Poor to medium \$12.00@13.50; Culls \$7.00@9.00; Well woolled shearing lambs \$17.75@18.35.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 11, 1919.

For the week ending today our cattle receipts approximate 21,000. The run is very similar to that of last week, both in quantity and quality. Choice and prime cattle are conspicuous by their absence and there are very few in the offerings that can be called better than fair. The trade in beef steers is sharply lower. On Monday of this week the decline was 25c. to 40c. and on Tuesday another drop of 10c. to 15c. was recorded. The trade at this writing is slow and draggy and the buying spiritless. On the grade of cattle weighing 800 to 900 pounds there is a feeder outlet which helps

the situation somewhat, although this market has shown a sharp decline in the last week, the greatest loss being noted on the plain grades and on the lighter stockers. In butcher cattle the decline is not quite as great as in the beef class, but it is sharply down just the same and slow into the bargain. Strictly good cows are pretty nearly steady, but unless they are good the decline in this class is the same as in the balance.

The hog run for the week ending today totals 74,000, and with the demand in excess of the supply, particularly on heavy finished hogs, the market has advanced sharply. At this writing it is 60c. to \$1.30 higher than a week ago, with the principal advance being on good heavy hogs. The quality of the offerings are only fair, although in the last two weeks we have been receiving some very good hogs indeed from the corn belt. They are, of course, topping the market. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$18.85@19.30; good heavys, \$19.15@19.50; rough, \$15@17; light, \$18.50@19.10; pigs, \$14@18.25; bulk, \$18.85@19.30.

Our sheep run consisting of around 5,000 for the week is far too light a supply for our requirements. Plainness of quality marks the receipts, and because of this characteristic the market is inclined to be more or less draggy. Good offerings in any of the classes would sell fully steady. Choice fed lambs are quoted at \$19@19.25, good ones, \$18@19, medium lambs are bringing \$17.50@18. Mutton ewes, \$12@13, bucks \$10@11. Goats are beginning to appear in fair quantity and fat ones are selling at \$7.50@9.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 11.

Cattle receipts today 9,000 head, market steady on all good cattle, others slow. No quality here. Best native steers sold at \$16.65. Colorado pulpers sold up to \$16.65. Hog receipts 10,000. Market 25 to 40 cents higher, top \$18.95, bulk selling from \$18@18.65. Sheep receipts 11,000, market strong to 10 higher, top lambs \$19.15, ewes \$13.50.

Choice steers continue very scarce, therefore the real strength of the market was not brought out. Prime fed steers are in demand and would sell readily at \$17.50@18.50. The class of beef cattle we are getting forces quotations and sales far below the real strength of the market. The best native steers here today brought \$16.65, while Colorado and Nebraska pulpers sold from \$15.50@16.65, the best being 51 head from Fort Collins, averaging 1,246 pounds at \$16.65. Butcher grades steady. Fat cows in demand, selling from \$12@14. Medium to common kind selling from \$5.50@6.50. Bulls steady at \$9@11.50. Veal calves firm and active, sales ranging from \$11@14.

Hog supply today 10,000. Market opened active at 25@40c. higher than yesterday's close. Buyers entered competition early and practically everything was sold before 11 o'clock. Top today \$18.95, medium and butchers, \$18.35@18.75. Lights \$18@18.65, bulk selling from \$18@18.65.

Sheep and lamb receipts today 11,000, market strong to 10c. higher, top on lambs today \$19.15, ewes selling from \$12.50@13.50, stockers and feeders from \$15.50@16.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Omaha, Neb., March 11, 1919.

More liberal runs of cattle this week gave a bearish tone to the market, which was to some extent accentuated by much milder weather. The trade is calling prices 25c. under last week's close, and in many cases figures have gone off 50c., especially on the

plain steers and light yearlings. Dressed beef men bought very little early today, and it was well along to noon before there was any action on a 13@25c. lower market. Best steers are not that much lower, but they are scarce, quotably selling from \$18@18.75. Good to choice handyweights today changed hands at \$16.50@17.75, and the big bulk of the medium kinds of short fed steers from \$14.75@16.50. Good fleshy butcher stock was right at steady today, but lower than a week ago by 25@50c. Choice cows brought \$14, medium fat cows and heifers from \$11.50@13 and plain killers from \$9@11. Canners and cutters are hard to move at \$5.50@7.50. Bulls sell well at a spread of \$8.50@11. Feeders are in very light supply. Good kinds sell readily at \$12.50@14.50, and plain light lots are easier at \$8@10.75. Receipts this week are 19,500 head, 5,000 larger than last week.

Ever since the shipping ban was removed on hogs prices have jumped upward, and today's prices ran riot over a spread of \$17.25@18.70. Trading opened up sharply 13@25c. higher to both packers and shippers, and closed up 30@50c. higher with every one in strong at the finish, something that has not happened in a long time at this market. Big bulk of the sales were at \$18@18.49, some 80@90c. higher than a week ago. Shipping orders are good, making more competition on the desirable grades. Offerings so far this week total 34,700 head.

An active steady market was the rule today on a fair supply of 12,000 head of sheep. Fat lambs were in good local demand at a spread of \$18.50@19. Feeder lambs are bringing \$16.50@17.75, fat yearlings \$16.50@17, wethers \$13@14.50. Best fat ewes today brought \$10.25@13.

FATS AND OILS IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 27.)

its foreign commerce, linseed oil constituted about 19 per cent of the total vegetable oil production. It will be noticed that the quantities of coconut oil, corn oil, peanut oil, and soya bean oil have increased very rapidly during the last five years. The amount of coconut oil made in 1917 was six times as much as that manufactured in 1912; the amount of corn oil was somewhat less than twice as great; and the peanut oil made in 1917 was over 100 times as much as that produced in 1912. Probably little or no soya bean oil was made in the United States in 1912, but in 1917 our oil mills turned out more than 42,000,000 pounds, and we imported almost 265,000,000 pounds, as against the 25,000,000 pounds imported in 1912.

5. Very little animal fat has been imported. Even when the fish oils and butter substitutes are included, the total annual importation in pre-war years was only about 28,000,000 pounds, or a little less than 9 per cent of the amount consumed. After the war began the annual importation increased about 2,000,000 pounds. While our importation of animal fats has not increased greatly during the last six years, the amount of some of the vegetable oils being imported has shown a remarkable increase. For instance, the importation of soya bean oil in 1917 was over ten times as great as in 1912, and now exceeds 265,000,000 pounds, more than twice as much as our cottonseed oil exports. Similarly, in spite of the enormous increase in domestic production, the importation of peanut oil rose from 7,626,000 pounds, in 1912, to 27,405,000, in 1917.

(To be continued.)

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

East Orange, N. J.—The Clifton City Ice Co., 525 Main street, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000.

Gardiner, Me.—The Jefferson Farms, Inc., to own and operate farms, deal in livestock, etc., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

Durham, N. C.—A. A. Murdock, J. T. Salmon and J. B. Mason have incorporated the City Ice & Coal Co., with a capital stock of \$25,000.

ICE NOTES.

Salem, N. J.—Large ice house of William H. Nuneviller has been destroyed by fire.

Tupelo, Miss.—The building of the Tupelo Creamery Co., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

Decatur, Ala.—Many improvements will be made to the plant of the Decatur Ice Cream & Creamery Co.

Cleburne, Tex.—An ice plant has been purchased by C. G. Campbell, of Dallas, Tex., and will be remodeled.

Sulphur, Okla.—The ice plant of the Sulphur Ice Co., which was recently burned, will be rebuilt.

Winchester, Ky.—Contracts have been let for the installation of two 20-ton ice plants by the Kentucky Utilities Co.

Fort Smith, Ark.—It is reported that an ice plant to cost \$50,000 will be erected by Mr. Borland at Six Points.

Russellville, Ark.—A factory will be established by the Purity Ice Cream & Creamery Co., of which E. Garrett is the manager.

Anderson, S. C.—Contract has been let by the Evans Ice Cream Co. for the erection of a brick factory, cement floors, to cost \$3,000.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn.—The local ice plant has been purchased by A. W. Mason. Plans are being made for the improvement and to increase its capacity.

Pomeroy, Wash.—An interest in the meat and cold storage plant of W. J. Reumens has been purchased by his son, B. F. Reumens.

Waco, Tex.—A 150,000 cu. ft. cold storage plant will be erected by the Geyser Ice Company, of which T. Albert Greene is secretary and treasurer. Cost \$75,000.

Columbia, Tenn.—A \$20,000 ice cream, butter and milk plant will be erected at this place by J. B. Lovell. Daily capacity 500 gallons ice cream and 1,000 pounds of butter. Milk pasteurizing equipment also will be installed.

MEAT AND POULTRY STOCKS MARCH 1.

A summary of cold storage holdings of frozen and cured meats on March 1, 1919, is reported as follows by the United States Bureau of Markets:

	Total Holdings. March 1, 1919.		Comparison of Holdings.	
	No. of Storages Reporting.	Pounds.	No. of Storages Reporting.	Pounds.
Frozen beef	375	263,976,821	356	240,606,538
Cured beef	364	31,246,612	353	36,499,369
Lamb and mutton	236	8,267,698	213	7,004,353
Frozen pork	361	129,912,015	345	91,232,000
Dry salt pork	463	429,384,997	446	401,144,870
Pickled pork	535	432,675,509	518	365,918,872
Lard	551	123,017,366	530	64,799,000
Miscellaneous	420	128,730,251	245	60,929,286

Summary of cold storage holdings of frozen poultry on March 1, 1919:

	Reported for March 1, '19.		Reported for Feb. 1, '19.	
	Storages Reporting.	Pounds.	Storages Reporting.	Pounds.
Broilers	211	14,537,060	205	14,802,373
Roasters	221	30,447,154	216	32,883,496
Fowls	232	28,148,770	234	30,411,492
Turkeys	243	10,105,284	245	10,493,825
Miscellaneous	272	26,765,114	275	29,994,722

A comparison of holdings of poultry with those of the previous year, including totals of all storages reporting for both years, is as follows:

	Comparison of Holdings.	
	Storages Reporting.	Pounds.
Broilers	196	7,236,964
Roasters	205	14,587,650
Fowls	212	12,483,621
Miscellaneous	252	11,562,530
Turkeys	225	9,687,817

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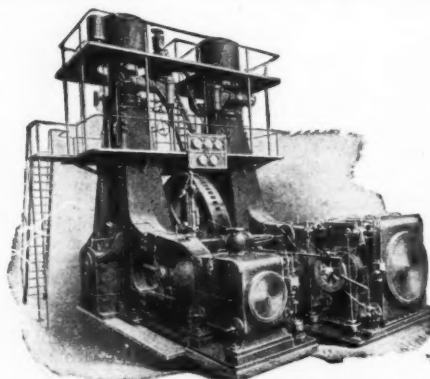
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Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc., 1147 Cass Ave.

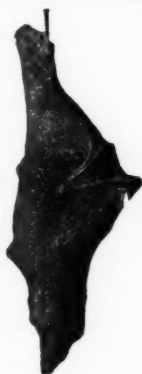
Havana—Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McGuire & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.
C. Ben Thompson, 633 North St.
New York City—Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.; Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
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CONSCIENTIOUS DESIRE TO EXCEL—all factors of proven value—account for our today's pleasant prestige and warrant the statement that in THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN PLANT IN THE WORLD, building Insulated DOORS and allied products exclusively, we are producing what we know to be THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR THE USER, and

The Universally Recognized World's Standard Doors

GREENWALD PACKING Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

"Jones' Doors were installed when plant was built, over 12 years ago, and have had absolutely no trouble with them."

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR Co., Ltd.,
Canada.

"Our Coolers and Freezers are mostly equipped with your doors. In fact we adopted it as Standard throughout our plant, as we find them substantially made and the insulation perfect. We also find the Hardware stands up better than on any other door we have seen or tried."

THE WASHINGTON MARKET,
Washington, D. C.

"The doors supplied by you, in use at both plants, have been in every way satisfactory, and we think the Jamison door is the best on the market."



OSCAR MAYER & Bro., Chicago, Ill.

"Practically our entire plant is now equipped with your doors and we are very glad that this is the case. Your equipment has always given us good satisfaction."

LOUISVILLE SOAP Co., Louisville, Ky.

"Coolers at one of our plants are equipped with your doors, which have given us such satisfaction we wish to improve the doors at our old plant. We would not be warranted in throwing out the doors but would like the type hardware you supply."

GALVESTON ICE & C. S. Co.,
Galveston, Texas.

"The 27 or more doors furnished us when our plant was erected in 1913 have given perfect satisfaction in every particular. Material and workmanship in your doors come up to most severe tests."

"JAMISON" original "Jones" and "Noequal" Types of Doors

Realizing the importance of efficient refrigeration and preservation of Foodstuffs it has been strongly impressed upon our entire organization, whose services, together with our modern facilities, are being constantly utilized to capacity in most judicious handling of the large volume of business we are being favored with.

Investigation will disclose the importance of your insisting upon a "JAMISON" Original "Jones" or "Noequal" Type of DOOR—Catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly JONES COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

P. O. Box 39, HAGERSTOWN, MD., U. S. A.

The Effect of By-Products On Food and Livestock Prices

IF a thousand pound steer could be used for nothing but its food parts, its meat, sold at regular prices, would not bring what the steer cost. If its three hundred and fifty pounds of inedible parts were thrown away, either producers would have to take lower prices for animals or consumers would have to pay more for food.

Hence, Armour and Company must find a way to use and sell every ounce of all livestock.

One of the fundamental benefits of big business is that it has the resources to make scientific investigations in developing new products and the organization to sell them when they have been developed.

There is more imposed upon us than merely the marketing of meat. The beef animal referred to above affords an instance—35% of our efforts in manufacturing and selling have to do with parts that are not food at all. Multiply this one steer by millions. Think of the problem of finding markets for glue, curled hair, hides and pelts, wool, lubricating oils, soaps, banjo strings, pharmaceutical preparations, sand-paper and many other by-products in almost unending quantities. This would be difficult for a concern with lesser facilities; no large organization, even, could accomplish the task without years of endeavor in upbuilding many kinds of markets.

To produce foods economically, we not only have to be in many lines of business but we must also be large factors in each of these many lines. For, upon our ability to profitably market the by-products, depends our ability to buy and sell foods at our present small margin of profit.

But packer by-products relate to more than food. They affect the everyday life of all. They give employment and wages to many additional thousands of workers and they are used in every business and craft, and relate to every industry in the world.

Thus it is that when you purchase Armour Products from your dealer, you are doing two important things:

You are helping assure producers of fair prices which encourage them to raise the food supply of the future.

And you are definitely securing for yourself utmost value in the food you eat.

ARMOUR  COMPANY
CHICAGO

3010

Tropical

Read What These People Say About Tropical B & P Enamel They Have Learned From Experience

GOOD FOR COOLERS

We have had your B. & P Enamel in several of our coolers for the past four years and it is in good condition at the present time.—St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

CANNOT BE WASHED OFF

We have found B & P Enamel to be especially adapted for coolers. It puts a good finish on the walls that cannot be washed off.—Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co., Johnstown, Pa.

NOT AFFECTED BY FUMES AND GASES

Our painting problem was unsolved for several years because the fumes and gases from our processing turns Linseed Oil yellow and oxidizes Lead. Our Chicago Architects recommended B & P Enamel, and we have since used many barrels of it. Up to date we have no criticism on this material—Parker-Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.

FRESH MEAT NOT AFFECTED BY ODOR.

I have put B & P Enamel on the walls of Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Cudahy Co., and the National Packing Co., all of which had fresh meat hanging in the rooms at the time of application, and not a pound of meat was lost by any odor from the enamel. B & P is the first enamel that I have ever come across that would stand up under all conditions.—H. L. Stevens, Engineer and Contractor, El Paso, Texas.

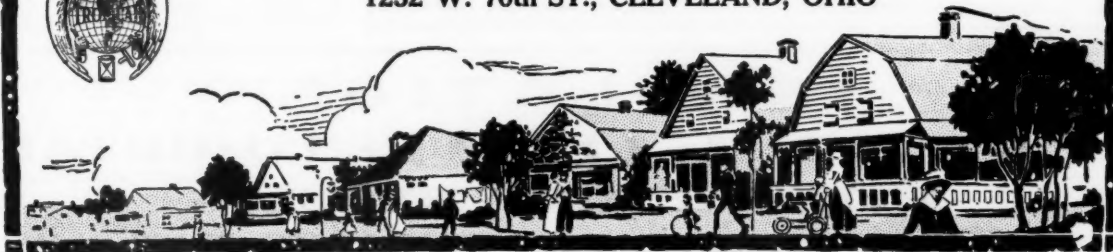
YOU TOO

can use B & P Enamel with confidence on all the interior walls and ceilings of your plant. You will find the colors suitable and the finish just right for easy cleaning. Send for prices and color cards.



THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.

1232 W. 70th ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO



Chicago Section

And yet no one thinks of freeing Chicago, the second biggest Irish city in America!

As we predicted long ago, Board of Trade memberships are headed steadily and surely to the \$10,000 mark.

In the race for dough some fellers exhibit consummate skill in locating the vulnerable spots in strong minds.

Brer Jack Taylor says: "Be prompt, square up and above board in all your dealings, and the rest will follow—with a push, and maybe with a rush."

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 8, 1919, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 19.51 cents per pound.

The versatile scintillant old warhorse, Jeff Gibbons, of Houston, Texas, called during our absence last week and we missed something worth while—dawgun it! Make a date next time, Jeff.

Matt Parker: "Got no beef comin' 'tall! Sit steady in th' boat, that's all! Doin' bizness at th' same old stand, and optimistic to beat th' band." And then Matt cracks that inimitable smile of his'n.

Ralph Decker, of Mason City, Iowa, is interned—Postgraduate Hospital, Chicago—recovering satisfactorily from a serious operation. Take more than an operation to stop Ralph Waldo Emerson Decker, believe us.

Speaking of vulnerable spots, Paris plunked Achilles in his heel—his only V. S. That's what Achilles got for going barefooted. It

seems there will never be wanting a Paris or a Delilah. Moral: "Always go heeled!"

Our beloved (to we'uns who know him well and we're quite a few) old-time friend, William J. ("Bill") Lasky, is very sick at his home, No. 7004 South Claremont avenue. Heres' hopin' you'll soon be on deck again, Bill.

Straw votes point to Thompson or Sweitzer for next mayor; that is, if the fickle straws show which way the wind blows. Around the Masonic Temple said wind frequently blows straight up and down, if fluttering lingerie is any indication. Hey, "Salt"?

Lives of profiteers remind us we can make our lives worth while, and departing leave behind us some considerable pile. N. B.—"Pile" may mean other than money; viz., ill fame, trouble, sorrow, regret, disgrace, et al, "even unto the third and fourth generation."

Old Ace High Davidson has returned from a tour of Cuba and surrounding villages, where he went to make an ornithological study of bananas (rara avis), especially as to why they grow upside down. Seriously, however, Asa thinks Spanish ought to be taught in all American schools.

Jack Hall's speedographer who types his weekly gem-studded market letter figures—leaving old man Webster out of it—says that there's no dif. between philosopher and philanthropist (excepting the 3 letters, and that counts in lightning typing), but there is—as applied. Just the same, she is right, at that—either one is both.

John F. Jelke, oleomargarine manufacturer, convicted in 1914 for conspiracy to evade the tax on artificially colored oleomargarine and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, has had his sentence commuted. This information was made public as one of the acts of clemency of President Wilson before his departure for France. According to the report, Jelke's sentence was commuted to sixty days and a fine of \$10,000.

The Union Stockyards and Transit Company of Chicago has been held to be a common carrier, subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, in a decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was held, however, that livestock shippers had not been discriminated against unduly by the company's failure to absorb all charges for loading and unloading livestock at the Chicago yards, while absorbing such charges at other markets.

Introducing "The Broker." Band! Turn loose on "Turkey in the Straw." Now! all together!

If he's a worthwhile broker, he is on the square.

The buyer and the seller, he always treats them fair,

His finger's on the market's pulse, he feels its ev'ry throb,

He works like helen blazes, and is always on the job.

Altho' he has to swallow many a bitter pill, He never swapped a sample, and he never will;

He writes and wires inquiries and pockets many a loss,

But none can ever say he handed them The Double Cross.

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialties:

PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, GARBAGE REDUCTION PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG GARDNER & LINDBERG

ENGINEERS

Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural SPECIALTIES: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations

1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

320 Broadway New York

hones: Worth 2014-5.

References:

Armour & Company
The Cudahy Packing Co.
Roebrock Butter & Egg Co., Inc.
New York Butchers
Dressed Meat Co.

Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer

ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS

Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

Cable Address, Pacapco

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren HENSCHIE & McLAREN

Architects

Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU. WRITE US

THE UNION INSULATING CO. Great Northern Building CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

Thomson & Taylor Spice Company
Recleaned Whole and Ground
Spices for Meat Packers
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

The Independent Packing Co.
41st & Halsted Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,
Finest and Select Brand
HAMS AND BACON,
SAUSAGE SPECIALTIES,
BOILED HAMS,
Forget-Me-Not PURE LARD
Your Orders Solicited

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY
Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts
Sausage Materials
Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Watch Our "Want and for Sale" Page for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Mar. 3....	11,246	1,059	23,583	7,516
Tuesday, Mar. 4....	13,733	4,429	23,057	9,188
Wednesday, Mar. 5....	7,138	2,081	20,770	9,005
Thursday, Mar. 6....	10,221	3,572	19,738	12,907
Friday, Mar. 7....	4,845	975	36,376	4,522
Saturday, Mar. 8....	732	240	6,145	1,221
Total for week.....	48,183	12,067	130,528	44,138
Previous week.....	56,871	12,447	243,258	63,434
Year ago.....	76,854	13,099	204,430	67,108
Two years ago.....	38,965	10,058	146,406	64,168

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Mar. 3....	3,032	49	5,275	387
Tuesday, Mar. 4....	1,576	145	5,697	1,386
Wednesday, Mar. 5....	2,728	62	5,157	850
Thursday, Mar. 6....	3,724	106	5,759	1,380
Friday, Mar. 7....	3,395	99	8,363	2,701
Saturday, Mar. 8....	585	0	1,711	1,098
Total for week.....	14,953	481	31,751	7,204
Previous week.....	18,725	830	27,340	12,684
Year ago.....	24,368	592	61,447	16,538
Two years ago.....	12,276	236	34,439	7,534

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1919.	1918.
Cattle.....	671,615	626,500
Hogs.....	2,174,936	1,883,960
Sheep.....	763,248	604,802

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	
Total this week.....	530,000
Previous week.....	570,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	645,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	483,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	519,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	548,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	406,000
Total year to date.....	7,836,000
Same period, 1918.....	7,015,000
Same period, 1917.....	6,932,000
Same period, 1916.....	7,467,000
Same period, 1915.....	6,753,000
Same period, 1914.....	5,301,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending March 2, 1919, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	157,000	470,000	144,000
Previous week.....	198,000	751,000	177,000
1918.....	225,000	546,000	232,000
1917.....	141,000	411,000	161,000
1916.....	117,000	439,000	206,000
1915.....	145,000	433,000	208,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR WITH COMPARISONS.

1919.....	2,123,000	6,596,000	1,762,000
1918.....	1,988,000	5,905,000	1,724,000
1917.....	1,719,000	5,907,000	2,005,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	15,800
Anglo-American.....	4,000
Swift & Company.....	14,500
Hammond Co.....	8,400
Morris & Co.....	8,100
Wilson & Co.....	10,100
Boyd Lunham.....	6,500
Western Packing Co.....	7,600
Roberts & Onke.....	4,800
Miller & Hart.....	4,400
Independent Packing Co.....	2,700
Brennan Packing Co.....	5,500
Others.....	16,000
Totals.....	108,400
Previous week.....	221,200
Year ago.....	153,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$15.75	\$18.20	\$13.20	\$18.00
Previous week.....	16.00	17.52	12.50	18.25
Cor. week, 1918.....	12.00	16.75	12.75	17.25
Cor. week, 1917.....	10.90	14.65	11.40	14.50
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.70	9.50	8.20	11.15
Cor. week, 1915.....	7.80	6.80	7.60	9.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.70	5.95	7.85
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.30	8.78	6.55	8.75
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.20	6.89	5.10	7.10

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$19.00@19.50
Good to medium steers.....	18.00@19.25
Medium to good steers.....	15.00@18.25
Plain to medium steers.....	12.00@16.25

Yearlings, fair to choice.....	13.00@18.75
Stockers and feeders.....	8.90@14.30
Good to prime cows.....	9.75@12.50
Fair to prime heifers.....	9.00@15.00
Fair to good cows.....	7.60@ 9.75
Canners.....	5.25@ 5.75
Cutters.....	5.65@ 6.50
Bologna bulls.....	8.25@ 9.35
Butcher bulls.....	10.00@13.25
Veal calves.....	15.00@18.00

HOGS.

Fair to choice light hogs.....	\$17.50@18.50
Choice light butchers.....	18.05@18.60
Medium weight butchers, 235-260 lbs.....	18.25@18.50
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	18.50@19.00
Mixed packing.....	17.40@18.40
Heavy packing.....	17.40@18.00
Rough packing.....	17.00@17.65
Pigs, fair to good.....	13.75@17.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs dockage).....	15.00@17.25

SHEEP.

Western lambs.....	\$17.50@19.40
Colorado lambs.....	18.00@19.25
Native lambs.....	16.00@19.25
Shorn lambs.....	15.00@17.50
Yearlings.....	15.00@18.00
Wethers, good to choice.....	11.00@13.75
Ewes, fair to choice.....	10.75@13.25
Feeding lambs.....	15.50@18.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$43.20	\$43.20	\$42.75	\$43.00
July.....	39.60	40.05	39.60	\$40.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	26.10	26.12	26.10	\$26.12
July.....	25.47	25.47	25.40	\$25.47

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	23.77	23.77	23.77	\$23.77
July.....	22.50	22.52	22.57	\$22.52

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	44.00	44.00	44.00	\$44.00
July.....	41.00	41.00	40.95	\$41.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	26.62	26.62	26.62	\$26.62
July.....	25.97	25.97	25.97	\$25.97

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.27	24.27	24.27	\$24.27
July.....	23.00	23.02	23.00	\$23.02

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	45.00	45.00	44.75	\$45.00
July.....	42.05	42.05	41.90	\$42.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	27.12	27.12	27.12	\$27.12
July.....	26.47	26.47	26.37	\$26.47

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.77	24.77	24.70	\$24.77
July.....	23.52	23.52	23.27	\$23.52

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	46.00	46.00	45.05	\$46.00
July.....	43.05	43.05	43.05	\$43.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	27.62	27.62	27.62	\$27.62
July.....	26.97	26.97	26.97	\$26.97

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	25.27	25.27	25.27	\$25.27
July.....	24.00	24.02	23.97	\$24.02

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	46.25	47.00	45.00	\$45.00
July.....	43.15	43.15	42.05	\$42.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	27.50	27.95	27.12	\$27.12
July.....	27.20	27.47	26.47	\$26.47

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	25.40	25.40	24.77	\$24.77
July.....	24.15	24.15	23.52	\$23.52

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	44.00	44.40	44.00	\$44.00
July.....	41.05	41.10	41.05	\$41.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	26.63	27.30	26.62	\$26.62
July.....	26.10	26.50	26.07	\$26.10

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	24.50	24.57	24.27	\$24.27
July.....	23.02	23.45	23.02	\$23.02

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	40	@ 50
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40	@ 50
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	50	@ 60
Native Pot Roasts.....	30	@ 35
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25	@ 30
Beef Stew.....	18	@ 26
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	@ 32
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25	@ 30
Corned Ribs.....	20	@ 22
Corned Flanks.....	20	@ 22
Round Steaks.....	30	@ 38
Round Roasts.....	28	@ 35
Shoulder Roasts.....	28	@ 30
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@ 26

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	38	@ 40
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	28	@ 32
Legs, fancy.....	38	@ 40
Stew.....	20	@ 25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	32	@ 35
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40	@ 45
Chops, French, each.....	35	@ 45

Mutton.

Legs.....	22	@ 25
Stew.....	16	@ 18
Shoulders.....	24	@ 22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@ 25
Hind Quarters.....	25	@ 28
Fore Quarters.....	18	@ 22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@ 35
Shoulder Chops.....	25	@ 28

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	28	@ 32
Pork Chops.....	30	@ 35
Pork Shoulders.....	25	@ 28
Pork Tenderloins.....	45	@ 48
Pork Butts.....	28	@ 30
Spare Ribs.....	18	@ 20
Hocks.....	20	@ 20
Pigs' Heads.....	18	@ 18
Leaf Lard.....	27	@ 27

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	28	@ 32
Fore Quarters.....	20	@ 25
Legs.....	28	@ 32
Breasts.....	25	@ 28
Shoulders.....	25	@ 28
Cutlets.....	45	@ 45
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35	@ 40

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	15	@ 15
Tallow.....	4	@ 4 1/2
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@ 75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	40	@ 40
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (decrease).....	75	@ 75
Kips.....	28	@ 28

POELS & BREWSTER, Inc.

Produce Exchange Bldg., New York

Import Agents

Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

The Horn & Supply Co.

Leominster, Mass.

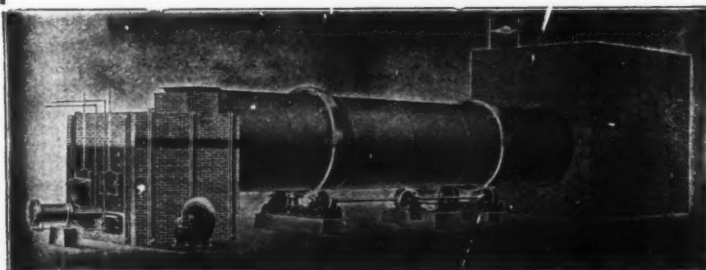
Dealers in

Horns, Hoofs, Horn Tips and Waste.

Manufacturers of

Pressed Horn and Hoof.

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St. - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	27 @ 28
Good native steers	24 @ 25
Native steers, medium	20 @ 22
Heifers, good	17 @ 19
Cows	14 @ 16
Hind Quarters, choice	33 @ 35
Fore Quarters, choice	21 @ 23

Beef Cuts.	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	48 @ 45
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	45 @ 42
Steer Loins, No. 1	52 @ 49
Steer Loins, No. 2	45 @ 42
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	69 1/2 @ 66 1/2
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	60 1/2 @ 57 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hps)	34 @ 31 1/2
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	32 @ 29 1/2
Cow Short Loins	26 @ 23 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hps)	25 @ 22 1/2
Cow Loins	10 @ 7
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	30 @ 27
Strip Loins, No. 3	20 @ 17
Steer Ribs, No. 1	40 @ 37
Steer Ribs, No. 2	38 @ 35
Cow Ribs, No. 1	25 @ 22
Cow Ribs, No. 2	22 @ 19
Cow Ribs, No. 3	18 @ 15
Rolls	27 @ 24
Steer Rounds, No. 1	24 @ 21
Steer Rounds, No. 2	23 @ 20
Cow Rounds	17 @ 14
Flank Steak	30 @ 27
Rump Butts	17 @ 14
Steer Chucks, No. 1	21 @ 18
Steer Chucks, No. 2	20 @ 17
Cow Chucks	15 @ 12
Boneless Chucks	19 @ 16
Steer Plates	18 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Medium Plates	17 @ 14
Briskets, No. 1	20 @ 17
Briskets, No. 2	17 @ 14
Shoulder Clods	24 @ 21
Steer Navel Ends	18 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	13 @ 10
Fore Shanks	8 @ 5 1/2
Hind Shanks	8 @ 5 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	20 @ 17
Trimnings	17 @ 14

Beef Product.	
Brains, per lb.	7 @ 9
Hearts	8 @ 9
Tongues	19 @ 24
Sweetbreads	31 1/2 @ 33
Ox Tail, per lb.	10 @ 10 1/2
Fresh tripe, plain	7 @ 7
Fresh tripe, H. O.	9 @ 10
Livers	6 @ 8
Kidneys, per lb.	7 @ 7

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass	16 @ 19
Light Carcass	22 @ 25
Good Carcass	25 @ 27
Good Saddles	30 @ 32
Medium Racks	12 @ 12
Good Racks	20 @ 20

Veal Product.	
Brains, each	7 1/2 @ 10
Sweetbreads	31 @ 40
Calf Livers	20 @ 31

Lamb.	
Medium Lambs	32 @ 32
Round Dressed Lambs	33 @ 33
Saddles, Medium	34 @ 34
R. D. Lamb Fores	30 @ 30
Lamb Fores, Medium	29 @ 29
R. D. Lamb Saddles	35 @ 35
Lamb Fries, per lb.	19 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @ 25

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	25 @ 25
Good Sheep	27 @ 27
Medium Saddles	26 @ 26
Good Saddles	30 @ 30
Good Fores	22 @ 22
Medium Racks	20 @ 20
Mutton Legs	27 @ 27
Mutton Loins	30 @ 30
Mutton Stew	16 @ 16
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2 @ 12

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	21 @ 21
Pork Loins	30 @ 30
Leaf Lard	27 @ 27
Tenderloins	44 @ 44
Spare Ribs	14 @ 14
Butts	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Hocks	16 @ 16
Trimnings	16 @ 16
Extra Lean Trimnings	22 @ 22
Tails	12 @ 12
Snouts	8 @ 8
Pigs' Feet	6 @ 6
Pigs' Heads	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	16 @ 16
Cheek Meat	14 @ 14
Hog Hens, per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	22 @ 22
Pork Hearts	8 @ 8 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pork Tongues	20 @ 20
Slop Bones	9 @ 9
Tail Bones	9 @ 9
Brains	9 @ 9
Backfat	24 @ 24
Hams	30 @ 30
Calas	23 @ 23
Belilles	34 @ 34

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Choice Bologna	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Frankfurters	17 @ 17
Liver, with beef and pork	22 @ 22
Tongue and blood	22 @ 22
Minced Sausage	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	20 @ 20
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	35 @ 35
Polish Sausage	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Garlic Sausage	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	18 @ 18
Pork Sausage, short link	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	21 @ 21
Luncheon Roll	20 @ 20
Delicatessen Loaf	20 @ 20
Jellied Roll	20 @ 20

Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods	30 @ 30
Beef casing salami	43 @ 43
Italian salami (new goods)	29 @ 29
Holsteiner	30 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Metwurst	34 @ 34
Farmer	45 @ 45
Cervelat, new	45 @ 45

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.05 @ 1.05
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.20 @ 11.20
Pork, link, kits	2.55 @ 2.55
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.30 @ 14.70
Polish sausage, kits	2.50 @ 2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.10 @ 14.35
Frankfurts, kits	2.30 @ 2.30
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.50 @ 13.30
Blood sausage, kits	1.65 @ 1.65
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.70 @ 9.45
Liver sausage, kits	1.80 @ 1.80
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.00 @ 10.50
Head cheese, kits	1.90 @ 1.90
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 10.85

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	15.50 @ 15.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	14.30 @ 14.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	17.00 @ 17.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.50 @ 21.50
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	70.50 @ 70.50
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50 @ 70.50

CANNED MEATS.

	Per doz.
Corned and roast beef, No. 1	4.50 @ 4.50
Corned and roast beef, No. 2	8.50 @ 8.50
Corned and roast beef, No. 6	34.00 @ 34.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1	1.80 @ 1.80
Corned beef hash, No. 2	3.50 @ 3.50
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	1.80 @ 1.80
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2	3.50 @ 3.50
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	1.80 @ 1.80
Vienna Sausage, No. 2	3.50 @ 3.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	3.50 @ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75 @ 6.75
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	12.00 @ 12.00
16-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	21.00 @ 21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	45.50 @ 45.50
Plate beef	44.50 @ 44.50
Prime Mess Beef	42.00 @ 42.00
Mess Beef	41.00 @ 41.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	42.00 @ 42.00
Rump Butts	48.00 @ 48.00
Mess Pork	51.50 @ 51.50
Clear Fat Backs	49.00 @ 49.00
Family Back Pork	38.00 @ 38.00
Bean Pork	38.00 @ 38.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	30 @ 30
Pure lard	29 @ 29
Lard, substitute, tes.	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Lard compounds	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	29 @ 29
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces	29 @ 29

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	28 1/2 @ 30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	33 @ 33
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	32 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	24 @ 24
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	29 @ 29

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	31.00 @ 31.00
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	30.50 @ 30.50
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	30.00 @ 30.00
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	24.75 @ 24.75
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	25.00 @ 25.00
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	25.75 @ 25.75
Extra Short Clears	27.50 @ 27.50
Extra Short Ribs	27.25 @ 27.25
Butts	20.00 @ 20.00

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	36 @ 36
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.	23 @ 23
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	26 @ 26
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	49 @ 49
Dried Beef Seta	42 1/2 @ 42 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6	33 @ 33
Dried Beef Inches	43 1/2 @ 43 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2

Skinned Billed Hams	46 @ 46
Regular Billed Hams	45 @ 45
Billed Calas	38 @ 38
Cooked Loin Rolls	46 @ 46
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	38 @ 38

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14 @ 14
Beef export rounds	18 @ 18
Beef middles, per set	39 @ 39
Beef bungs, per piece	15 @ 15
Beef wassands	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	90 @ 90
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	95 @ 95
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	1.40 @ 1.40
Hog casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	1.60 @ 1.60
Hog middles, per set	20 @ 20
Hog bungs export	21 @ 21
Hog bungs, large	15 @ 15
Hog bungs, medium	11 @ 11
Hog bungs, narrow	7 @ 7
Hog stomachs, per piece	10 @ 10
Imported wide sheep casings	10 @ 10
Imported medium wide sheep casings	10 @ 10
Imported medium sheep casings	10 @ 10

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	4.60 @ 4.70
Hoof meal, per unit	4.00 @ 4.25
Concentrated tankage, ground	4.00 @ 4.25
Ground tankage, 11%	4.40 @ 4.50
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	4.40 @ 4.50
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	3.00 @ 4.00
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	35.00 @ 37.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	36.00 @ 37.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	28.00 @ 30.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	200.00 @ 210.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	40.00 @ 50.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 50.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av. per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av. per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av. per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av. per ton	150.00 @ 160.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 30.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	27.50 @ 27.50
Prime steam, loose	27.12 1/2 @ 27.12 1/2
Leaf	26.00 @ 26.00
Compound	22.50 @ 23.00
Neutral lard	29.50 @ 30.00

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tallow	11 @ 11 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose	7 @ 7 1/2
Grease, A white, loose	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	27 @ 27 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Oleo stock	20 1/2 @ 21
Linseed, loose, per gal.	1.43 @ 1.43
Corn oil, loose	8 @ 11
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	9 @ 9

TALLOW.

Edible	12 @ 12 1/2
Prime country	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Packers' prime, loose	9 1/2 @ 10
Packers' No. 1, loose	8 1/2 @ 9
Packers' No. 2	6 1/2 @ 7

GREASES.

White, choice	9 1/2 @ 10
White, "A"	9 @ 9 1/2
White, "B"	8 @ 8 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	6 @ 6 1/2
Crackling	7 1/2 @ 8
House	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Yellow	7 @ 7 1/2
Brown	8 @ 8 1/2
Pig's foot grease	8 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Garbage grease, loose	4 1/2 @ 5
Glycerine, C. P.	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite	14 @ 14 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	8 @ 8 1/2
Glycerine, candle	10 @ 10 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	19 1/2 @ 20
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas, nom.	19 @ 19 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. o. b. Tex.	19 @ 19 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a. Tex.	1 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.05 @ 2.10
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	2.15 @ 2.20
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	2.25 @ 2.30
Red oak lard tierces	3.25 @ 3.35
White oak lard tierces	3.40 @ 3.50
White oak ham tierces	4.00 @ 4.00

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	26 @ 26
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b.	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
N. Y. & S. F.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boric acid, crystals to powdered	13 1/2 @ 15
Borax, crystals to powdered	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	
White, clarified	8.55 @ 8.55
Yellow, clarified	8.70 @ 8.70
Plantation, granulated	8.90 @ 8.90

F. o. b. New Orleans. Less 2 per cent.

Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	— @ —
Ashton, car lots, per sack	— @ —
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	— @ —
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	— @ —
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	— @ —
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	— @ —
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	8.55 @ 8.55
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	8.70 @ 8.70

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS Verbal Agreements Are Always Poor Agreements

By Elton J. Buckley.

I always feel as if the most interesting matter I can get for these articles is horrible examples of how not to do it. There is more business law to be learned from one horrible example than from fifty precepts. The following letter from Minnesota is a very good horrible example of how not to sell a business:

A sells to B under "Contract for Deed" some property, consisting of lots, store building, equipment and stock (supplies on hand). Certain parts of the equipment were exempt from the sale by mutual verbal agreement between the two contracting parties, but B was to be allowed to use them for awhile. B paid a certain amount when he took over the property, the balance to be paid in installments, with interest at 10 per cent.

By verbal agreement B was to take over the insurance policy on the place from the date the property was turned over to him and refund to A the pro rata share of the premium, policy having run less than two months when property was turned over. It was also stipulated in the contract for deed that B was to pay all taxes on the property levied after the property was turned over, May 1.

B failed to live up to his promise to take over the insurance policy and A had to carry it through the year to protect his interest in the property, as only 20 per cent. had been paid. B also failed to pay the personal property taxes for the first year, claiming that as part of the personal property was exempt in the deal, A should pay all the personal property taxes (about \$20), which he did rather than have any trouble about it.

When the time came for the final payment on the contract, B made a big holler about the interest on the last payment, which, according to the contract, was to be 10 per cent.—the usual rate demanded by the banks in the State. To have the matter settled amicably, A agreed to take 4½ per cent.

A few of the things—personal property—which by mutual and verbal agreement were exempt in the deal, was left in the place, also by mutual verbal agreement, until such time as it should be convenient for A to take them out. Some of these things have been destroyed by B and others he refuses to give up, claiming they belong to him.

The contract and the deed was made out by a third party. Neither the contract nor the deed make any reference to personal property, only real estate and improvements are mentioned. No bill of sale was given for personal property. Now the question is: What can A do to get his rights? Can he force B to turn over property in question (the things referred to as exempt in the deal by verbal agreement)?

If A wanted to be mean could he not take all the personal property that was in the place at the time of sale? The deal was made three years ago and the deed executed two years ago.

Can B force A to give him a bill of sale now without any further consideration?

O. J. G.

Some time ago I described the predicament, wholly different from the above, of another man who had sold his business without legal advice. At the time I thought that was about the worst snarl I had ever encountered along that line, but the case above submitted is in some respects worse.

Below is a little list of things A, the seller, was to get from B, under the verbal agree-

ment between them, but which he has failed to get:

1. The cost of carrying insurance after the deal was made.
2. The cost of personal property taxes after the deal was made.
3. Ten per cent. interest on the last payment.
4. The return of the fixtures which he left on the premises. Some are destroyed and some the buyer refuses to deliver, claiming they are his.

Should Not Have Trusted to Verbal Agreement.

The mistake here was in allowing so much of the deal to be verbal. Of course, verbal agreements are not unenforceable. B could have been compelled to pay the insurance premium, and the full interest and the taxes, notwithstanding his agreement to do so was verbal—if A could have proved it, but leaving it verbal made it one man's word against the other. The business man who makes a verbal agreement with another, not in the presence of witnesses, is surely laying up trouble for himself. He has nothing but his naked word, and while the other man hasn't either, nevertheless, if the latter happens to be more plausible of the two he may prevail.

This whole deal was badly managed. Any agreement for the sale of a business, outside of the real estate, should be reduced to writing, and should go into the uttermost details. And especially should there be an inventory of every nut and bolt included in the sale.

The full terms should also be set forth, and nothing is too trifling to put down. Where the sale includes the real estate and stock and fixtures, there should in the beginning be a blanket agreement covering both real estate and personal property, and providing that a deed be executed for the real estate and a bill of sale for the personal property. Then these latter papers, each complete in itself, should be executed at the proper time.

In the above case A could not claim all the personal property, unless he wanted to commit perjury, for he would have to admit that some of it passed with the sale. As to the goods which were not supposed to pass, he can sue B for what was destroyed and replevin what B holds unlawfully. I should not deliver a bill of sale until B has accounted for everything that didn't belong to him, and has also refunded all the money which A spent for expenses which, under the agreement, belongs to B.

(Copyright, March, 1919, by Elton J. Buckley.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Penn Meat Market has been opened at 228 Penn street, Reading, Pa.

Mrs. Anna Egan will open a new bakery, grocery and meat market at Main and Division streets, Spokane, Wash.

Sussman Bros. will open their branch grocery and meat market at 2503 State street, East St. Louis, Ill.

N. Caron will move his butcher shop to a new location in Leominster, Mass.

Wilbert C. Rhodes has disposed of his meat business in Rochester, N. H., to Henry R. and Jesse Symonds.

Harry H. Kingsley, aged 44, a meat and grocery dealer, died at his home in Grand Ledge, Mich., from influenza.

F. M. Hansen will conduct the new Cash Meat Market soon to be opened in Craig, Colo.

D. E. Clifford's meat and grocery market at Wales, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

Abe Wagner and A. Madnitsky have dissolved partnership. Mr. Wagner will operate a chain of meat markets, the first to be opened at Pine and Broad streets, Hazelton, Pa.

H. H. Marshall has installed a new refrigerator in his meat market at Blanchardville, Wis.

Peter Hanses purchased the share of George F. Siegel in the Siegel Meat Market at Yakima, Wash.

A refrigerating plant has been purchased by P. J. Hoff and installed in his meat market at Boscobel, Wis.

J. Y. Devine has purchased the City Meat Market in Nickerson, Kan.

The meat market of F. E. Kramer, at Edgerley, N. D., has been destroyed by fire. Fred Misner, of Cedar Springs, has purchased the meat market of Victor Ledger in Sand Lake, Mich.

E. F. Young, the meat dealer, in Howell, Mich., is installing new fixtures, including an ice machine.

Claus Eggers has purchased the Pioneer Meat Market in Loup City, Neb.

C. D. Parker and Ollie Walin have engaged in the meat business at Tecumseh, Neb.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Association has purchased the meat market of Fred Peak, at 223 Poyntz avenue, Manhattan, Kan. It is now in charge of H. C. Finney.

Paul Hancock has opened a butcher shop in connection with his grocery store at Caddo, Okla.

Charles Morris has sold out his meat market and grocery store in Blue Rapids, Kan., to Charles Henderson.

Michael J. Cziek will open a meat market in Sauk Rapids, Minn.

Charles Favreau bought a half interest in the Palace Meat Market at Rolla, N. Dak.

N. A. Dupuis bought a meat market at Belcourt, N. Dak.

G. D. Parker and O. Walin opened a meat business in Tecumseh, Neb.

Chris. Rosaacker bought a meat market in Spicer, Minn.

John Blixt will open a grocery and meat market in Cloquet, Minn.

Charles Heffner has sold his meat business in Jackson, Mich., to William Millerlike and James Oliver.

Bert Porter, the meat dealer at Charlotte, Mich., has purchased the business of Pettie & Milks.

Gilbertson & Dalhby have rented Edward Nelson's meat market at Deerfield, Wis.

The Independent Market Co. opened for business in its new quarters at 121 South Commercial street, Salem, Oregon.

George W. Colman, aged 58, died at his home, 45 Toppen's lane, Newburyport, Mass., after a brief illness. Mr. Colman was a butcher for many years. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

Emil Haberer and J. W. Sexton opened a

meat market at 1147 West Governor street, Springfield, Ill.

Peterson & Nelson have opened a meat market in Luck, Wis.

R. F. Migge bought a meat market in Malta, Mont.

Claus Eggers bought a meat market in Loup City, Neb.

C. M. Duus will erect a meat market at Tracy, Minn.

C. Cremer bought a meat market in Spencer, S. Dak.

W. L. Tallyday has disposed of his meat market in Remer, Minn., to Archie Killian.

A meat market will be erected at Leola, S. Dak., by L. Heibel.

A. G. Schultz will open a meat market in Streeter, N. Dak.

George J. Clark has sold his meat market in Kendallville, Ind., to Charles E. Gilbert.

C. F. Larson bought a building in Malcolm, Iowa, and will open a meat market.

Joseph Filas will open a meat market at Highland Park, Mich.

Wilbur & Son have sold their meat and grocery business at Battle Creek, Mich., to Edward Large.

The Shallotte Fish & Oil Co., Shallotte, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. E. Robinson, E. F. Mallard and W. R. Goley.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 13, 1919.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 2¾@3c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 3c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4@4¼c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1¾@2c. per lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1½@2c. per lb.; talc, 1½@2½c. per lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, nom., 18@20c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.25@2.50 per gal. to arrive; Cochin coconut oil, 17½@18c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 14½@15c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.55@1.56 per gal.; soya bean oil, 13@13½c. per lb.; corn oil, 13@13½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmaker's 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.60@1.61½ per lb.

Prime city tallow (special), nominal, 9c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 14@14½c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 9½@9¾c. per lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 8½@9c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 16¾@17c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 6¾@7c. per lb.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN TWO CITIES.

Retail butchers in Cincinnati, O., and New Orleans, La., are making determined efforts to secure the general adoption of a Sunday-closing rule, long since enforced in most cities in the North. In New Orleans the shops in the upper part of the city were closed last Sunday for the first time on record. Markets down town still persist in keeping open, but the up-town dealers are trying to secure general adoption of the plan of keeping open until midnight on Saturday, so that the butchers might have a Sunday holiday.

In Cincinnati a Sunday-closing agitation which caused the arrest of the president of the retailers' organization caused the latter official to head a movement for rigorous enforcement of the Sunday-closing ordinance. He will keep his shop closed, whether anybody else does or not, and hopes to see others follow his example.

CONSOLIDATED RENDERING COMPANY

40 North Market Street

General Office

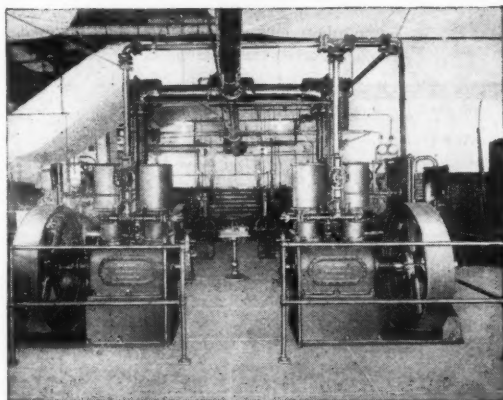
Boston, Mass.

MANUFACTURES TALLOW, GREASE, OLEO OIL AND STEARINE
DEALERS IN HIDES, SKINS, PELTS AND WOOL

LARD PAILS

OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY
AT
REASONABLE PRICES
FOR
PROMPT SHIPMENT

JOHNSON-MORSE CAN COMPANY
WHEELING, WEST VA.



Phoenix equipment in Halle Bros. Department Store, Cleveland, Ohio. Cools fur vaults, drinking water and restaurant refrigerator and makes ice.

THE two machines in the background were installed eight years ago and those in the foreground seven years ago. Both have consistently been proving the economical efficiency of the

All Sizes—Catalog Free

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OLNEY & WARRIN
408 Broome St., NEW YORK CITY

New York Section

A. C. Dean, head of the Swift credit department in New York, was in Chicago this week.

F. Edson White, vice-president of Armour & Company, was in New York last week on his return from a foreign trip.

W. C. Buethe, treasurer of Wilson & Company, and M. S. Loeb, of the legal department, were New York visitors this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending March 8, 1919, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 22.54c. per pound.

A. C. Sinclair, vice-president of T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was in New York during the week looking after the company's interests here.

C. H. Kane, of Swift & Company's construction department at Chicago; O. M. Patterson, of the hotel department, and O. L. Helfrich, of the barrelled beef department, were in New York this week.

Chelsea Live Poultry Co., Inc., has been organized in Manhattan to deal in poultry and meat products, with a capital of \$20,000; M. Rothberg, B. Steinberg and J. Reisner, 155 Roas street, Brooklyn, are the incorporators.

The Consumers' Meat & Provision Market, Inc., New York City, has been organized with a capital of \$25,000. Incorporators: W. Metz, 1412 Madison avenue, and R. Mandel, 61 East 97th street, New York City; A. Kraus, 976 Tinton avenue, Bronx.

Charles H. Swift, vice-president of Swift & Company, accompanied by Charles H. Morse, Jr., and J. O. Hanson, of Swift & Company, sailed from New York on the steamer Santa Luisa for South America last Saturday. They go to look over livestock and meat conditions on that continent.

George J. Edwards, general manager of Swift & Company in New York, returned to New York on the steamer Adriatic on Tuesday, after an absence of several months in England and France. Mr. Edwards had the opportunity of making a pretty thorough survey of conditions in those two countries, as well as enjoying a reunion with his old-time pal, General Manager Charles S. Hall, in London.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending March 8, 1919, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 3,183 lbs.; Brooklyn, 13,615 lbs.; The Bronx, 22 lbs.; total, 16,820 lbs. Horse Meat—Brooklyn, 2,495 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 300 lbs.; Brooklyn, 29 lbs.; Queens, 5 lbs.; total, 334 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 5,084 lbs.

New York friends of Frank A. Lyman, former general manager for Armour & Company in New York, will be interested to know that he is now in Argentina. He went to South America as general manager of the Armour interests in Brazil, with headquarters at Sao Paulo. But after his arrival there H. E. Finney, head of the Armour business in Argentina, relinquished that place and returned to the United States, and Mr.

Lyman was put in charge of the Argentine field. He landed there in the midst of the great Argentine general strike, which made his initiation to South American affairs a lively one. At last accounts he was sitting on the lid in effective style.

PACKERS' VIEWS OF BUSINESS.

(Continued from page 16.)

conditions as they exist in these other countries, depending as they do almost entirely on foreign markets for their output.

Most all great businesses have been built up on the theory of large volume at low cost of production. No business, I believe, is more susceptible to the proper working out of this theory than the raising of live-stock, and I hope the American farmer will more universally realize the importance of so organizing his business that he will be able to apply modern business methods, being in a position to profit through a national organization that will work harmoniously and profitably on a large scale with the manufacturing end.

I think it can be truthfully said that the American farmer, through the medium of the packer, is entitled to as much credit as any other single factor in the winning of the war.

A New Era of Co-operation

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the importance of going about the task of readjustment in an optimistic frame of mind. We are entering upon a new era in our commercial affairs. There is going to be a better understanding between nations, businesses, and employer and employee. The employee must have no good reason for claiming that he is not sharing sufficiently in the wealth his labor helps to produce.

The same holds true with the producer of live-stock and other raw materials. He must know that he is being treated fairly by the manufacturer. Therefore I say that business in the future will be an open book to those interested, assuring the full measure of credit to all entitled to it, sharing equally in prosperity and adversity.

CONSUMERS PACKING CO. RECEIVER.

In the United States Circuit Court at Chicago on Wednesday Judge Landis appointed a receiver for the Consumers Packing Company, on the application of creditors. This concern bought the Eli Pfaelzer packing-house property at Chicago and formed a corporation with a large capital stock, which was widely floated.

Stories of alleged questionable financial methods caused purchasers of stock to apply for a receiver. Judge Pinckney appointed a receiver, but later cancelled the appointment upon the filing of a cash bond by the company to cover alleged claims. A new application was made and Judge Landis has been conducting a hearing for several weeks, which has brought out many allegations and counter-allegations of a sensational nature, even involving former Chairman Joseph E. Davies of the Federal Trade Commission, who was said to have accepted a \$7,500 fee from the company.

Press reports state that Federal Judge Landis also ordered that Rabbi A. J. Messing, a former director, should be held in bond of \$30,000 charged with perjury and illegal use of the mails; that Edward J. Ader, secretary and treasurer, and Eli Pfaelzer, president, be held in \$30,000 bond each and taken into custody, and that Joseph E. Davies, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, should explain why he accepted a \$7,500 attorney fee from the company.

NO LIMIT ON MEAT STOCKS.

The United States Food Administration announced this week that it had repealed its regulations prohibiting licensees from selling, delivering, or having in their possession food commodities in excess of a reasonable sixty days' supply. By previous orders these regulations had been removed from all foodstuffs except meats. Officials said that, with the abandonment of the big price minimum agreement policy, reason for continuing the meat regulations had passed.

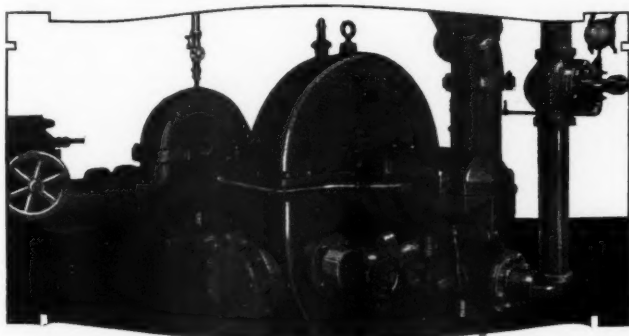
WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1919.				
Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Washington
Choice	\$28.00@	\$25.00@26.00	\$	\$
Good	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	24.00@25.00
Medium	22.50@24.00	23.00@24.00	24.00@25.00	22.00@23.00
Common	19.00@22.00		21.00@23.00	20.00@22.00
Cows:				
Good		20.00@22.00		20.00@21.00
Medium	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	20.00@22.00	19.00@20.00
Common	17.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
Bulls:				
Good	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00		
Medium	16.00@17.00	15.50@16.00	16.00@17.00	
Common	15.00@16.00	15.00@15.50	14.00@15.00	
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	32.00@33.50	31.00@32.00	33.00@34.00	33.00@34.00
Good	31.00@32.00	30.00@31.00	32.00@33.00	32.00@33.00
Medium	30.00@31.00	29.00@30.00	28.00@30.00	31.00@32.00
Common		28.00@29.00		28.00@29.00
Yearlings:				
Good	27.00@28.00			
Medium	26.00@27.00	24.00@25.00		
Common	25.00@26.00	22.00@23.00		
Mutton:				
Good	22.00@23.00	20.00@22.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00
Medium	21.00@22.00	19.00@20.00	22.00@23.00	20.00@22.00
Common	19.00@21.00	18.00@19.00	20.00@21.00	

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS LIQUORS AND APPAREL



Dependable Power

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Capacity 3000 gallons per minute, head 230 feet, speed 2200 r. p. m.

Let us figure on your pumping requirements.

Representatives in all large cities.



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(Reaction Type)
Midwest—Walt Turbines
(Impulse Type)
Midwest—Hill Centrifugal
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Successor to the Lyons Atlas Company and the Hill Pump Co.
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One of Greater New York's Largest Wholesale Distributors of
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GENERAL OFFICES GANSEVOORT MARKET,
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FORT GREENE MARKET,
189-191 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn

WEST HARLEM MARKET,
12th Ave., and 131st St., Manhattan

BRONX MARKET, PACKING HOUSE,
Manufacturing of high grade provisions under U. S. Govern-
ment Supervision. U. S. Inspection No. 1009.
643-645 Brook Avenue, The Bronx.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to fairly prime.....	11.00@17.50
Oxen.....	8.00@13.35
Bulls.....	4.00@12.75
Cows.....	4.00@12.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves.....	18.00@22.00
Live calves, barnyard.....	—@ 9.00
Live calves, fed.....	10.00@12.00
Live calves, little.....	10.00@12.00
Live calves, culls.....	13.00@16.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary.....	19.00@—
Live lambs, culls.....	—@—
Live lambs, yearlings.....	14.00@—
Live sheep, common to fair.....	9.00@12.00
Live sheep, culls.....	17.00@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@19.25
Hogs, medium.....	@19.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@19.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@18.50
Roughs.....	@16.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	.27	@28
Choice native light.....	.26	@27
Native, common to fair.....	.24	@25

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	.26	@27
Choice native light.....	.25	@26
Native, common to fair.....	.24	@25
Choice Western, heavy.....	.24	@25
Choice Western, light.....	.23	@24
Common to fair Texas.....	.23	@24
Good to choice heifers.....	.24	@25
Common to fair heifers.....	.22	@23
Choice cows.....	.21	@22
Common to fair cows.....	.18	@20
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	.15	@17½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	.36	@38
No. 2 ribs.....	.30	@33
No. 3 ribs.....	.24	@26
No. 1 loins.....	.36	@38
No. 2 loins.....	.30	@33
No. 3 loins.....	.24	@26
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	.32	@33
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	.28	@30
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	.26	@27
No. 1 rounds.....	.22	@23
No. 2 rounds.....	.20	@21
No. 3 rounds.....	.17	@18
No. 1 chuck.....	.19	@20
No. 2 chuck.....	.16	@17
No. 3 chuck.....	.14	@15

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	.30	@32
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	.28	@30
Western calves, choice.....	.26	@28
Western calves, fair to good.....	.24	@26
Grassers and buttermilks.....	.14	@18

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@24½c.
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@24½c.
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@25c.
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@25½c.
Pigs.....	@25½c.

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	.34	@35
Lambs, choice.....	.32	@33
Sheep, choice.....	.20	@22
Sheep, medium to good.....	.18	@20
Sheep, culls.....	.15	@17

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg. ....	.....	@33
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg. ....	.....	@31
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg. ....	.....	@30
Smoked picnics, light ....	.....	@25
Smoked picnics, heavy ....	.....	@24
Smoked shoulders ....	.....	@24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	29	@30
Smoked bacon (rib in) ....	.....	@36
Dried beef sets	42	@46
Pickled bellies, heavy ....	.....	@34

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@33
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@32
Fresh pork loins.....	@30
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@40
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@39
Shoulders, city.....	@28
Shoulders, Western.....	@27
Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@25
Butts, boneless fresh Western.....	@32
Fresh hams, city.....	@32
Fresh hams, Western.....	@31
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@25

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	55.00@ 90.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	75.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	80.00@ 70.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	80.00@ 70.00
White hoofs, per ton to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	85.00@ 95.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	150.00@180.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	24c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@19c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@18c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@70c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	40	@100c.
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@40c.	a pound
Calves' livers.....	@35c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@18c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@14c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@14c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	24	@30-45c.
Lamb's fries.....	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@23c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	.4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@10
Shop bones, per cwt.....	.25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b., New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.60
Hog middles.....	@18
Hog hungs.....	—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@16
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@17
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@50
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 8½
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 4
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	29	31
Pepper, Sing., black.....	22	24
Pepper, Penang, white.....	—	—
Pepper, red.....	23	26
Allspice.....	10	12
Cinnamon.....	25	29
Coriander.....	32	37
Cloves.....	24	27
Ginger.....	55	60
Mace.....	55	60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@25
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@23
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. and S. F.....	@ 8½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	@ 7

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .60
No. 2 skins.....	@ .58
No. 3 skins.....	@ .35
Branded skins.....	@ .45
Ficky skins.....	@ .33
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .58
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .56
No. 1, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@6.00
No. 2, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@5.80
No. 1 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.....	@5.80
No. 2 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.....	@5.60
Branded skins, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@4.50
Ticky skins, 9½-12½ lbs.....	@4.50
No. 1, 12½-14 lbs.....	@6.25
No. 2, 12½-14 lbs.....	@6.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.....	@6.00
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.....	@5.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@8.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@8.00
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@6.25
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@6.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@7.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@6.75
Branded kips.....	@5.25
Heavy branded kips.....	@5.75
Ticky kips.....	@5.25
Heavy ticky kips.....	@5.75

All skins must have tail bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Chickens—Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—		
Western, milk fed, stage.....	.25	@27
Western, corn fed, stage.....	.24	@25

Chickens—Fresh, dry-packed, barrels—

Western, milk fed, stage.....	.24	@25
Western, corn fed, stage.....	.23	@24

Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@11.50
Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb.....	—

Ducks—Fresh—Dry packed—

Wisconsin, fattened, per lb.....	.38	@40
Ohio and Michigan, prime, per lb.....	.38	@38
Other western, per lb.....	.38	@38

Geese—Fresh—Dry packed—

Wisconsin, fattened, per lb.....	.32	@33
Ohio and Michigan, prime.....	.32	@32
Other western, per lb.....	.32	@32

Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk fed—

Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	.35	@35½
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen.....	.35	@36
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	.35	@34½
Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	.35	@33½
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	.35	@32
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	.35	@31

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, barrels—

Western, 5 lbs. and over, per lb.....	.34½	@35
Southwestern, dry-picked, mixed weights.....	.32½	@33

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—

Dry-picked, No. 1.....	.26	@27
Scalded.....	.25	@26

FROZEN—1918 Pack.

Turkeys—		
W'n, small bxs. d. pk. select young hens.....	.45	@46
W'n, small bxs. d. pk. select young toms.....	.45	@46
W'n, bbls. d. pick. select young hens....	.45	@45
W'n, bbls., dry picked, select young toms	.45	@45
W'n, bbls., dry pld., y'g hens and toms.....	.44	@44
Texas, dry picked, choice .....	.43	@44
Texas, fair to good .....	.40	@42
Old toms.....		@39

Broilers—		
Milk fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz....	@48	
Milk fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz....	.44	@45
Corn fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz....	.44	@45
Corn fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz....	.42	@43

Chickens—			
Milk fed,	31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	.36	@37
Milk fed,	37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	.36	@37
Milk fed,	43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	.36	@37
Milk fed,	48 lbs. to doz.....	.37	@37
Milk fed,	60 lbs. and over to doz.....	.37	@38
Corn fed,	31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	.35	@35
Corn fed,	37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	.35	@35
Corn fed,	43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	.35	@36
Corn fed,	48 lbs. to doz.....	.35	@36
Corn fed,	60 lbs. to doz.....	.36	@37

Fowls—		
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.....	.35	@35½
Milk fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.....	.35	@36
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	.35	@32½
Milk fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	.32½	@33
Milk fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.....	.31	@32
Milk fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	.30	@31
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.....		@34½
Corn fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.....	.34½	@35
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	.33½	@34
Corn fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	.32	@33½
Corn fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.....		@31
Corn fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	.29	@30

Capons—		
Western, 7 lbs. and over.....	.44	@45
Western, 6 to 6½ lbs.....	.41	@43
Old Cocks—		
Western prime		@27

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb.....	@32
Young roosters, nearby	—
Fowls, fancy	@35
Roosters, old	@22
Turkeys, via freight .....	.32 @40
Geese .....	.21 @22
Ducks, via freight	@40
Guineas, per pair	1.00@1.1

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@60½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	@61½
Creamery, firsts.....	@60
Process, extras.....	@47½
Process, firsts.....	@46

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	.43	@43½
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	.42	@42½
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	.40½	@41½
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	.39	@40
Fresh checks, good to choice.....	.38	@37

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@38.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@42.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 5.50
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 4.42½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent, ammonia.....	5.50 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime.....	—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 4.79
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%.....	@ 4.75

